



RECREATION 2000 :

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ALASKA



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1989

RECREATION 2000: ALASKA
STRATEGY PLAN

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1989

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Each generation has its own rendezvous with the land, for despite our fee titles and claims of ownership, we are all brief tenants on this planet. By choice, or by default, we will carve out a land legacy for our heirs. We can misuse the land and diminish the usefulness of resources, or we can create a world in which physical affluence and affluence of the spirit go hand in hand.

Steward L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior (1963)

I assume my responsibilities as secretary knowing that the commitment we share is essential to the success of our vital mission. America is blessed with a rich abundance of natural and cultural resources. It is our responsibility, our duty, to use these treasures prudently and pass them unspoiled to our children and grandchildren.

Manual Lujan, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior (2/29/89)

RECREATION 2000: ALASKA
May 1989

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recreation 2000: A Strategic Plan has renewed the public's interest in recreational use of Public Lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. In response to the President's Commission on American Outdoors and in concert with the current administration's environmental concerns, Recreation 2000 stresses the recreational use of the Public Lands in the context of multiple use management. Recreation 2000 presents not only the opportunities to the managers of the Public Lands, but also new challenges to accomplish the goals of the program as creatively and efficiently as possible. Nowhere is this more of a challenge than on the 93 million acres of Public Lands in Alaska.

In recent years, Alaska has become a major tourist destination. Both roadside recreation facilities and primitive recreational settings, especially those in congressionally designated areas are experiencing increases in visitor use. Annual visitation growth has average 5% over the last decade, increasing to 12% between 1985 and 1986. Nearly one million visitors came to Alaska in 1988 and growth is expected to average 5-10% until the year 2000. This increase is a result, in part, of the state's continuing marketing of Alaska nationally and internationally. Many of these visitors will be seeking those unlimited outdoor adventures on the Public Lands.

At base funding levels, we have been sorely pressed to even begin to meet our responsibilities to protect sensitive resource values while providing quality recreation opportunities for visitors to the Public Lands. We attempt, with only marginal success, to meet our responsibilities related to the management of 8 congressionally designated areas which include:

- 1,000,000 acres in White Mountains National Recreation Area
- 1,200,000 acres in Steese National Conservation Area
- 952 miles of National Wild & Scenic River System
- 227 miles of National Trail System

Our responsibilities encompass management of 10% of the entire National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWRS); the only "scenic" and "recreational" NWRS segments in Alaska; the only National Recreation Area in Alaska and in the BLM; the only National Recreation and Historic Trails in Alaska; and all National Trail Activities on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior for the 2400 mile Iditarod Trail. In addition to these congressionally designated areas, we manage facilities ranging from historic Fort Egbert near the Canadian border to the northern most campground in the United States near Nome.

Current facility management responsibilities for BLM include:

- 12 Campgrounds with 218 Family Camping Units
- 6 Public Use Cabins in the White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area
- 2 Shelter Cabins on the Iditarod National Historic Trail
- 1 Historical Visitor Attraction at Ft. Egbert
- 1 Visitor Contact Station on the Dalton Highway
- 110 Undeveloped Sites which received BLM management
- 630 Miles of Trails (including two National Trails)
- 75 Miles of Improved Access Road under BLM management

In all, through the planning process, we have identified 8.6 million acres of lands to be managed as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA). These are areas with quality opportunities where recreation is recognized as one of the most important uses of the land. The remaining 85 million acres have varying degrees of primitive recreational use, therefore little or no recreational development is planned in these areas. We attempt to professionally manage these congressional areas, other SRMA's and facilities in Alaska with only eight permanent employees working in the program full time. These state and district office professionals primarily handle the demand workload, while directing the "on the ground" work which is performed by a few seasonals, part-time employees, and volunteers supported by existing budgets.

The budgets received since the passage of Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) have been utilized for demand work "on the ground" and for the planning phase of recreation management necessary to bring about field developments. Requirements to complete recreation area management plans (RAMP), recreation project plans (RPP), site survey and designs, and other implementation plans (ORV monitoring, interpretative plans, etc.) are met prior to implementation of desired management actions within the 8.6 million acres of Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) in Alaska. Completion of these documents is directly related to professional "on the ground" management which is demanded by the public in these congressionally designated areas.

In the next five years, we need to meet the increasing demand for roadside and primitive recreation opportunities through an upgrading and construction of the basic recreational facilities. Pending receiving desired budget allocations, projects currently identified in land use plans will improve or add the following facilities at a minimum:

- 5 upgraded campgrounds with 120 family camping units
- 3 new campgrounds with approximately 100 family camp units.
- 5 new public use cabins in the White Mountains National Recreation Area
- 16 new miles of roads
- 80 miles of summer and winter trails
- 20 new trailhead/visitor information points
- 1 natural resources education center in Anchorage

In addition to providing facilities for the public, we must also aggressively manage and protect congressionally designated areas in the manner in which Congress has directed. To do less would place the Bureau's reputation as a multiple use manager in question, and may result in the transferring of these areas to agencies with single purpose missions. Trespass on Public Lands, especially within SRMA's is increasingly becoming an issue. Increased monitoring of sensitive resource in critical areas is an important aspect of the recreation program.

Another challenge to Alaska's Recreation 2000 Program is to successfully integrate the philosophy into another aggressive Bureau initiative. Fish and Wildlife 2000 has a goal for more efficient management of fish and wildlife resources on the public lands. A new initiative in the cultural resource program will be patterned after these 2000 documents with the goals of increasing both the protection of cultural resources on the public lands and increase the publics understanding of these sensitive values.

Our efforts to implement these strategy plans, will depend on increased funding levels. However, the enduring strength of these programs will result from the involvement of the public, organized groups, schools, universities, interest groups and the other agencies who will share in the effort. We owe the rich legacy that we now enjoy to those people who will inherit Public Lands in Alaska in the 21st century. We will accomplish this by aggressively adopting the Secretary of Interior's STEWARDSHIP theme in the administration of Alaska's Public Lands. We will be good stewards, conserving and wisely managing our national resources of limited less beauty and value. With a renewed revitalization of BLM recreation, cultural, and wildlife management programs, and by building strong partnerships with the varied, voluntary, and unique organization within the state, we have accepted this challenge.

INTRODUCTION

Recreation 2000: Alaska builds on the work of the Report and Recommendations to the President of the United States by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (December 1986), as well as the Bureau's national policy document, Recreation 2000: A Strategy Plan (Delaney 1988). These national trends for improving the recreational opportunities and the public's understanding of their natural resources are carried forward in the Secretary of Interior's recent direction to the Bureau of Land Management.

Secretary Manual Lujan, Jr., outlined a ten point agenda, upon confirmation of his appointment as this administration's Secretary of the Interior. STEWARDSHIP is the overarching theme of the Bush administration refreshing approach to the management of our public lands and resources. The Secretary stated strongly that President Bush and he agreed that they are dedicated to the development of America's natural resources in an environmentally sound manner.

The Public Lands of Alaska, managed in concert with other Interior lands in the state, provide an excellent example of the Secretary's stewardship theme. By implementing Recreation 2000: Alaska, a strengthening BLM's recreation program will further the concept of management of multiple use federal lands and waters in Alaska to provide the widest range of benefits from these domestic resources, including preservation, recreation, energy, mineral, water supply, food, and fiber.

In Recreation 2000: Alaska, the BLM presents an aggressive management strategy for stewardship by conserving and wisely managing the natural resources of "limitless beauty and value."

Recreation 2000: Alaska recommends stronger "on the ground presence" which compliments President Bush's "America the Beautiful" concept by professionally monitoring and managing uses in the Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Recreation and National Conservation Areas. The use of science and technology to better manage the Public Lands, as well as to provide the scientific community with baseline data important for national and international problems will be important in this strategy.

Recreation 2000: Alaska places high priority on the important role of EDUCATION by initiating a Natural Resources Education Center in Anchorage and placing a strong emphasis on visitor information and interpretation. The Secretary's pledge for making a commitment to work with Alaskan Natives to promote economic development, improved educational opportunity, and other measures to enhance their quality of life will be furthered by implementation of this state strategy.

Recreation 2000: Alaska serves a three-fold purpose. First, it emphasizes the significance of 93 million acres of Alaska's public lands. Second, it establishes the unique role of the BLM in providing outdoor recreation opportunities in Alaska. And third, it sets forth a management program to enhance recreation opportunities and to protect public lands resources within 20 Recreation Management Areas over an eleven year implementation period (Fiscal Years 1990-2000).

The most important cornerstone of Recreation 2000: Alaska is the further strengthening of PARTNERSHIPS with state and local governments, individuals, public and private groups, and native corporations at all levels to truly build the STEWARDSHIP concept in the management of the Public Lands in Alaska.

The BLM's recreation program, along with all other programs will be managed in a fiscally responsible, efficient, and ethical manner, with a high priority place on equal opportunity. Recreation 2000: Alaska is a dynamic document which will be updated yearly in conjunction with program workshops and Program Year Budget Planning. This document is the initial step in the strategy BLM intends to implement in order to provide these unmatched opportunities to the public, while protecting these sensitive natural resources for the public of the 21st century.

Relationship to the World

Alaska is fast becoming a major destination for world travelers. Tourists from the Pacific Rim countries and Europe are discovering Alaska in increasing numbers. Due to current monetary exchange rates, the opportunity for travel in a natural environment which is thus far free from "terrorist" threats, and a world-wide mystique about the "Last Frontier on Earth", Alaska is one of the most desirable and accessible destinations worldwide. In terms of actual air miles, Alaska truly is situated "AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE WORLD."

<u>From Anchorage to:</u>	<u>Actual Air miles</u>
Seattle, Washington USA	1424
Los Angeles, California USA	2324
Washington, D.C., USA	3329
Tokyo, Japan	3461
Soeul, South Korea	3809
Miami, Florida, USA	3977
Oslo, Norway	4020
Moscow, U.S.S.R.	4350
London, England	4492
Munich, Germany	4825

In 1988, international air arrivals to Alaska made up 8% of the total visitation increasing 27% over the previous year. Of the foreign visitors, approximately 25% originate in Europe, 50% from Canada, and 24% from Asia and other Pacific Rim countries.

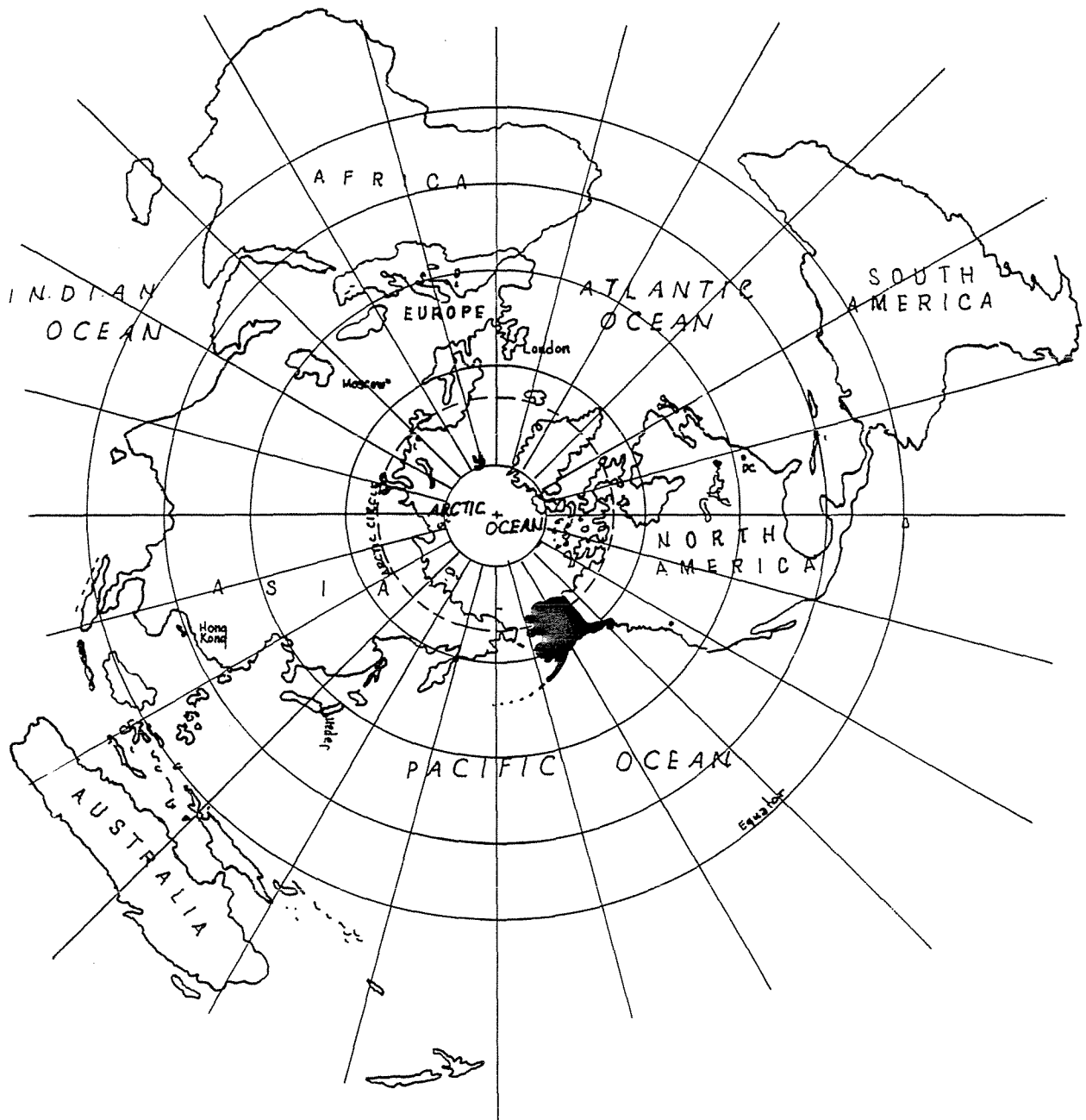
Big game hunting is a popular activity engaged in by European visitors. Many Alaskan big game guides cater to foreign visitors by providing the "Alaskan experience" and a good opportunity to return with a trophy animal.

Sightseeing, however, is probably the single most popular activity engaged in by foreign visitors. Unique wildlife species, the uncomparable Alaska Range, the engineering marvel called the Trans-Alaska pipeline, the variety of wild rivers and the expanse of "wilderness" are all once-in-a-lifetime attractions which most visitors come to see.

Alaska, including the Public Lands, represents a growing factor in the interational "trade balance". The exporting of recreational experiences to foreign visitors will continue to grow into the 21st century as long as we are vigilant in protecting the basic experiences and settings they now increasingly seek.



RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD

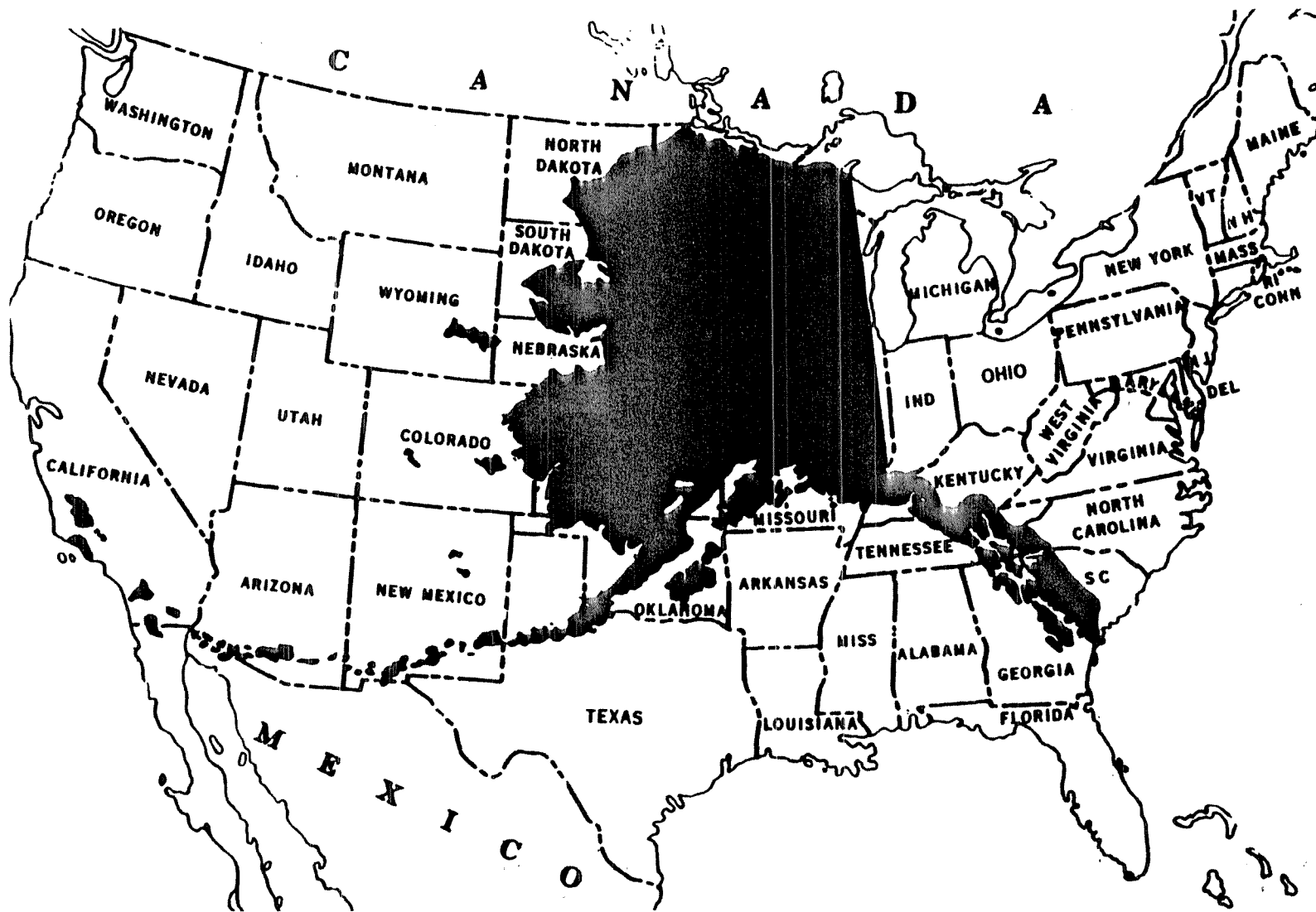


Relationship to the Nation

The importance of Alaska to the Bureau's overall recreation, cultural, and wildlife programs is significant, as demonstrated in the following table:

	<u>BLM Nationwide</u>	<u>BLM Alaska</u>	<u>Percent of total BLM Alaska</u>
<u>PUBLIC LAND AREAS</u>			
Special Recreation Area	27,873,595	8,626,210 acres	31%
Extensive Management	242,388,820	84,284,000 acres	35%
<u>CONGRESSIONAL AREAS</u>			
Nat'l Wild/Scenic Rivers	1,988	952 miles	48%
Nat'l Recreation Areas	1,000,000	1,000,000 acres	100%
Nat'l Conservation Areas	14,099,121	1,220,000 acres	8%
Nat'l Historic Trails	1,020	200 miles	20%
Nat'l Recreation Trails	158	27 miles	17%
Nat'l Register Historic Districts	3,750,000	1,500,000 acres	40%
<u>WILDLIFE HABITAT/ACECS</u>			
National Register Historic Districts	3,750,000	1,500,000 acres	40%
Waterfowl Habitat	25,671,000	24,850,000 acres	97%
Small Game Habitat	236,066,000	80,240,000 acres	34%
Big Game Habitat	206,619,000	78,730,000 acres	38%
Lakes/Reservoirs	4,238,000	3,874,000 acres	91%
Fishable Streams	87,341	65,000 miles	74%
Riparian Land	7,394,000	6,563,000 acres	89%
Wetlands	16,390,000	15,848,000 acres	97%
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	5,337,013	2,767,861 acres	51%
<u>SUBACTIVITY BASE FUNDING LEVELS</u>			
FY89 Recreation Resources	\$8,242,000	\$ 529,000	6%
FY89 Cultural Resources	5,895,000	200,000	3%
FY89 Wildlife Habitat	1,470,000	14,831,000	11%
FY89 Recreation Maint.	4,850,000	240,000	6%
FY89 Transportation Maint.	4,283,000	115,000	3%

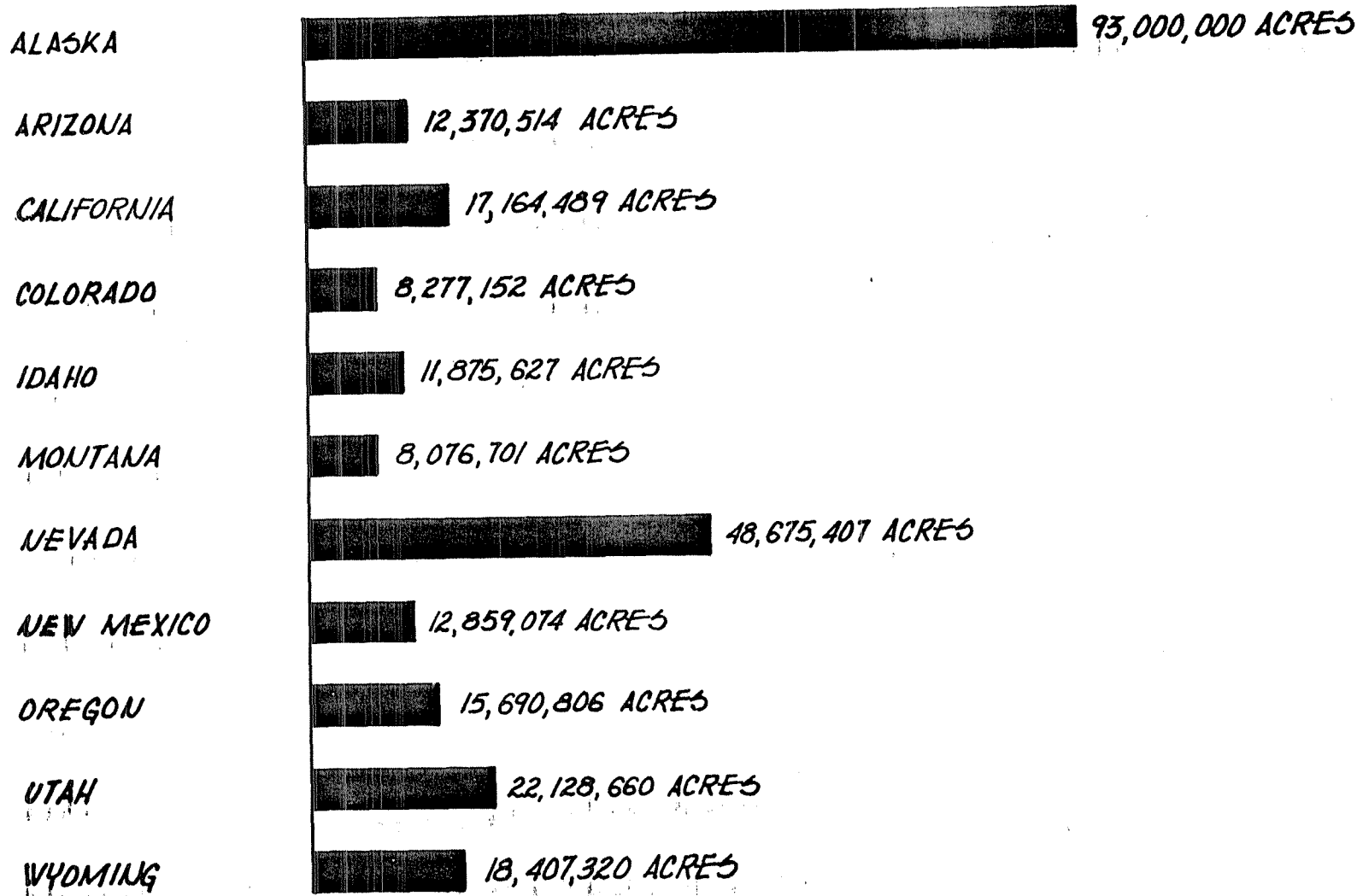
The Bureau's responsibility for management of outstanding resources related to recreational use of the Public Lands and Fish and Wildlife Habitat, as reported in Public Land Statistic 1988 and Recreation Management Information System, (1988), are nowhere in greater abundance than in Alaska. Each nationally designated area focuses the public's attention on the agency's ability to effectively manage their Public Lands. Though, by comparison, Alaska has fewer visitors than most states, Alaska's Public Lands probably receives more attention from the Congress and national media than other states. Successes and failures in the management of BLM lands in Alaska reflect on the agency as a whole. Just as Great Gray Whales, Oil Spills, and the potential opening of North Slope oil fields capture the attention of all of the Nation, so will BLM's management of the Public Lands in Alaska.

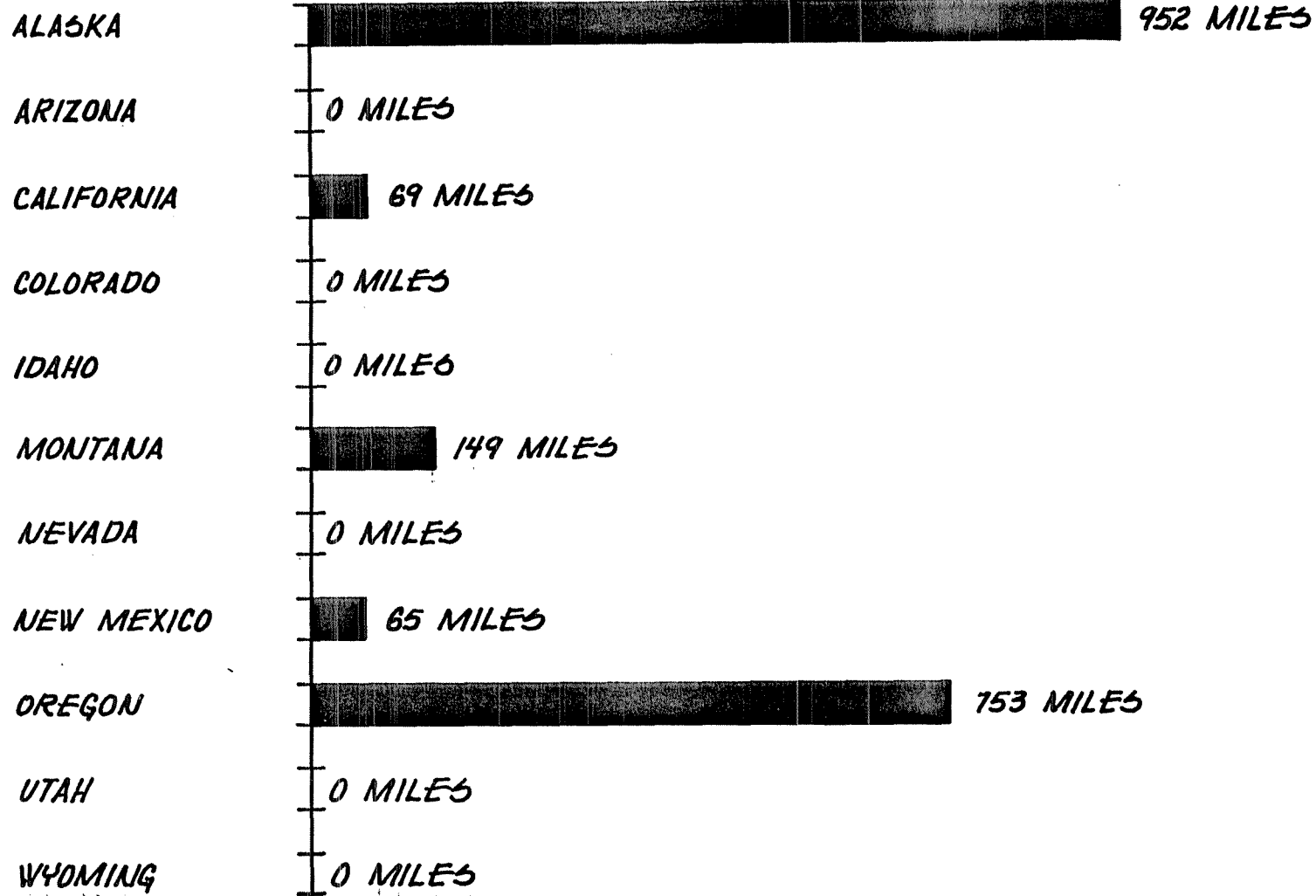


RELATIONSHIP TO THE NATION



PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BLM

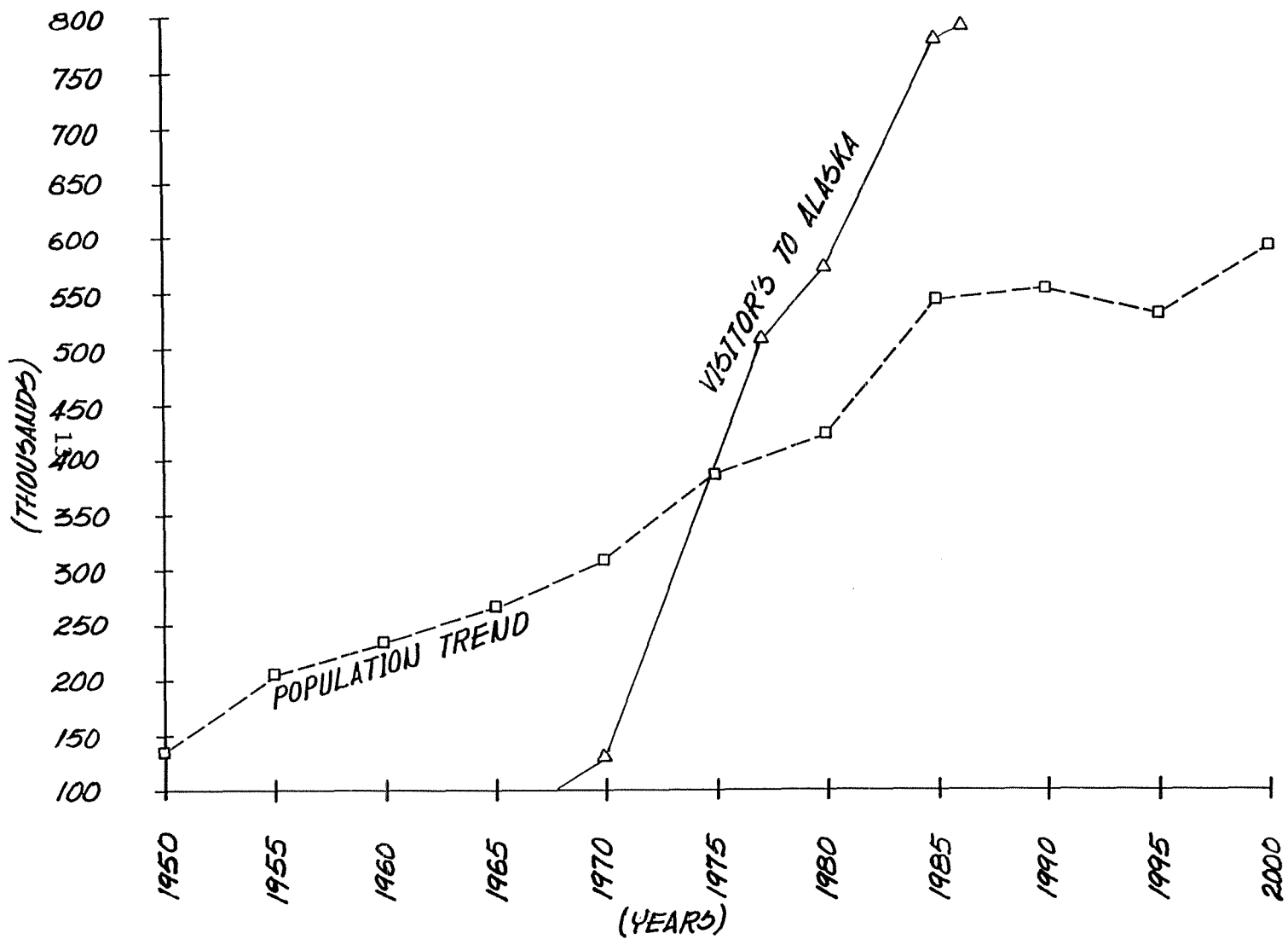




WILD & SCENIC RIVERS
ADMINISTERED BY BLM



ALASKA POPULATION & VISITOR TRENDS



SOURCE: SCORP (1988)

Relationship to the State

The BLM plays an important role as a major provider of Recreation Opportunities in the State of Alaska. According to Alaska's 1988 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP):

While other industries are faltering, the outdoor recreation industry in Alaska continues its long term pattern of steady growth. Since statehood the number of visitors and their contribution to Alaska's economy has increased at an average rate of 5% per year and 12.4% from 1985 to 1986.

Two thirds of all visitors arrived by air. Cruise ships have become the second most popular mode of travel which combined with State ferries and private watercraft travelers means boats bring 16.4% of all visitors to Alaska. Overland vehicle travelers account for 10% of the total.

The most popular outdoor recreation activities of state residents are fishing, tent camping, and hunting. The large amount of open space and the abundance of wildlife in the state as well as the number of people who supplement their livelihood through hunting and fishing account for this popularity. The Public Lands provide excellent opportunities for those residents who wish to participate in these activities.

Hunting and fishing license sales have shown a four fold increase in hunting licenses and a six fold increase in fishing licenses since statehood. One third of Alaska residents have sport fishing licenses, significantly higher per capita than the rest of the nation. For 1985, for example:

	<u>Hunting</u>	<u>Fishing</u>
Resident	96,617	176,725
Non-resident	<u>8,409</u>	<u>127,077</u>
	105,026	303,802

SCORP states that Alaska's outdoor recreation areas and facilities sometimes cannot meet the demand of nearly one-half million Alaska residents who participate in outdoor recreation activities at nearly twice the national average and over 800,000 non-resident tourists. An increasing number of whom are seeking active outdoor recreation experiences. Deficiencies in some types of recreation facilities are the result of the disparity between inventory of exiting facilities and total demand for outdoor opportunities. Deficiencies expressed in capacity of people at one time (PAOT) are approximately 19,000 for outdoor living experiences and 64,000 for trail activities.

There is rapidly increasing numbers of motorhomes and travel trailer units touring the state during the summer. In 1988, for example, Alcan highway travel increased 13% while state ferry system traffic increased 2%. During June, July and August, there is a shortage of facilities for motorized travelers.

In 1988, the Bureau provided roadside developed recreation opportunities at 14 campgrounds and 8 public use cabins, totalling 221 use units serving 1100. In addition, to standard campground facilities, BLM manages 1/3 of the Wild & Scenic River mileage in Alaska and 630 miles of summer and winter trails.

BLM also manages Alaska's only National Recreation Area. The White Mountains National Recreation Area provides residents and visitor in Interior Alaska with unique opportunities for overland summer and winter primitive recreation experiences. A public use cabin system, operated on a reservation system, allows hikers, cross country skiers, snowmobilers, dog mushers and river floaters opportunities to experience the scenic and geologically intriguing White Mountains. The shelter system, with rustic cabins placed at strategic places, allows these travelers to explore the area year round while being guaranteed shelter at the end of each adventurous day.

The Bureau will provide and maintain a wide diversity of recreational opportunities on the Public Lands. Nationwide, BLM offers a set of recreational opportunities which is unique to federal land management agencies. In Alaska, the BLM contributes to the availability of primitive opportunities which are matched nowhere else in the Bureau. Among the providers of recreational opportunities within the State, the Bureau plays a significant role in management of developed and primitive settings. SCORP has recommended that an increase to the Bureau of Land Management's capital improvement budget is needed to help meet the demand for increasing recreational opportunities.

DEVELOPED CAMPGROUNDS
EXISTING & PLANNED
FY 1988

Existing Developed Campgrounds	RMA Code	PAOT	Year Constructed Upgraded	Status
Sourdough CG	AK05001	100	1955	FY91 Reconstruction
Paxson Lake CG	AK05001	100	1988	
Tangle Lake CG	AK05002	135	1989	FY 93 Complete Upgrade
Tangle River CG	AK05002	35	1955	FY 93 Upgrade
Brushkana CG	AK05003	85	1960	FY 93 Upgrade
Clearwater CG	AK05003	30	1955	FY 93 Upgrade
Paxson Wayside	AK05004	20	1955	FY 89 Transfer to State
Salmon River CG	AK07003	30	1989	FY 89 Upgrade
Cripple Creek CG	AK08001	105	1962	FY 90 Upgrade
Westfork CG	AK08002	150	1987	FY 88 Completed Devel.
Walker Fork CG	AK08002	75	1960	FY 88 Flood Damaged
Eagle CG	AK08003	75	1960	FY 92 Upgrade
Ketchum Creek CG	AK08003	25	1955	FY 88 Closed
Bedrock Creek CG	AK08004	<u>25</u>	1955	FY 89 Closed
TOTAL		990		

Planned Developed Campgrounds	RMA Code	PAOT	Year Planned	Status
Paxson Lake CG	AK05001	100	1989	Completed
Arctic Circle	AK06001	100 (est)	1991	RAMP/Project Plan
Prospect Creek	AK06001	150 (est)	1994	RAMP
Galbraith CG	AK06001	100 (est)	1995+	RAMP
Nome Creek CG	AK08001	<u>150</u> (est)	1991	Site Design
TOTAL:		600		

- NOTE:
- 1) RMA code refers to the Recreation Management Area reference numbers used in the Bureau's Recreation Management Information System.
 - 2) PAOT refers to "people at one time", the facility capacity.
 - 3) Twenth family camping units (100 PAOT) completed at Paxson Lake Campground after end of FY 1988 RMIS reporting period.

PUBLIC USE CABINS
AND SHELTERS
EXISTING AND PLANNED
FY 88

Existing Public Use Cabins	RMA Code	PAOT	Year Constructed Upgraded	Status
Old Woman Cabin	AK04001	6	1987	Public Shelter
Fred Blixt Cabin	AK07002	6	1940s	Possible Transfer
Borealis Cabin	AK08001	6	1965	WMNRA Cabin System
Cripple Creek Cabin	AK08001	4	1960s	WMNRA Cabin System
Colorado Creek Cabin	AK08001	6	1987	WMNRA Cabin System
Moose Creek Cabin	AK08001	6	1988	WMNRA Cabin System
Windy Gap Cabin	AK08001	6	1988	WMNRA Cabin System
Rohn River Cabin	AK04001	<u>6</u>	1939	INHT-Historic Site
TOTAL		46		

Planned Public Use Cabins	RMA Code	PAOT	Year Constructed Upgraded	Status
Tripod Flats	AK04001	4	1989	Const. started FY 88
WMNRA Cabins	AK08001	12	1989	Complete Phase I Cabins
WMNRA Cabins	AK08001	18	1990	Complete Phase II Cabins
Denali/Clearwater Cabins	AK05003	40	1994	RMP/RAMP
Steese NCA Cabins	AK08004	20	1994	RAMP in FY 90
NCA Cabins	AK08004	<u>30</u>	1995+	
TOTAL		124		

NOTE: 1) RMA code refers to the Recreation Management Area reference numbers used in the Bureau's Recreation Management Information System.

2) PAOT refers to "people at one time", the facility capacity.

VISITOR CONTACT FACILITY
OPPORTUNITIES

Anchorage

Alaska State Office
Alaska Public Lands Information Center
Anchorage District Office
Campbell Creek Natural Resource Center*

BLM Public Room/Lands
Interagency Center
BLM District Office
Education Facility

Fairbanks

Northern Districts Office
Alaska Public Lands Information Center

BLM District Offices (3)
Interagency Center

Glennallen

Glennallen District Office
BLM/NPS Administrative Office*
Copper River Information Center

BLM District Office
Interagency Office
BLM/Chamber of Commerce

Eagle

Fort Egbert Historic Site

Historical Interpretation

Chicken

Chicken Field Station

BLM Field Office

Tok

Tok Field Office (AK080)
Alaska Public Lands Information Center

BLM Field Office
Interagency Center

Nome

Nome Field Office (AK070)

BLM Field Office

Kotzebue

Kotzebue Information Center

BLM/NPS Visitor Center

Dalton Highway

Coldfoot Visitor Center
Yukon River Visitor Contact Station*

BLM/NPS/FWS Information
Dalton Highway Entry

White Mountain Nat'l Recreation Area*

Nome Creek Recreation Complex

Information Facilities

* In planning phase



BACKGROUND

With the formation of the Bureau of Land Management in 1946 and while Alaska was still a territory, our fledgling agency became the custodial managers of most of the 365,000,000 acres of land in Alaska. This awesome responsibility fell on but a handful of managers and resource specialists.

Custodial management included carrying out the America's last homestead program, management of mineral and oil exploration and extraction, forest fire fighting, conveyance of land to the individual natives, then to a new state, and finally to native villages and corporations under various Public Land laws. In addition, BLM had the responsibility for the "recreation management," which primarily involves the care and development of roadside campgrounds and waysides, and the cleanup of popular undeveloped camping areas and road accessible rivers.

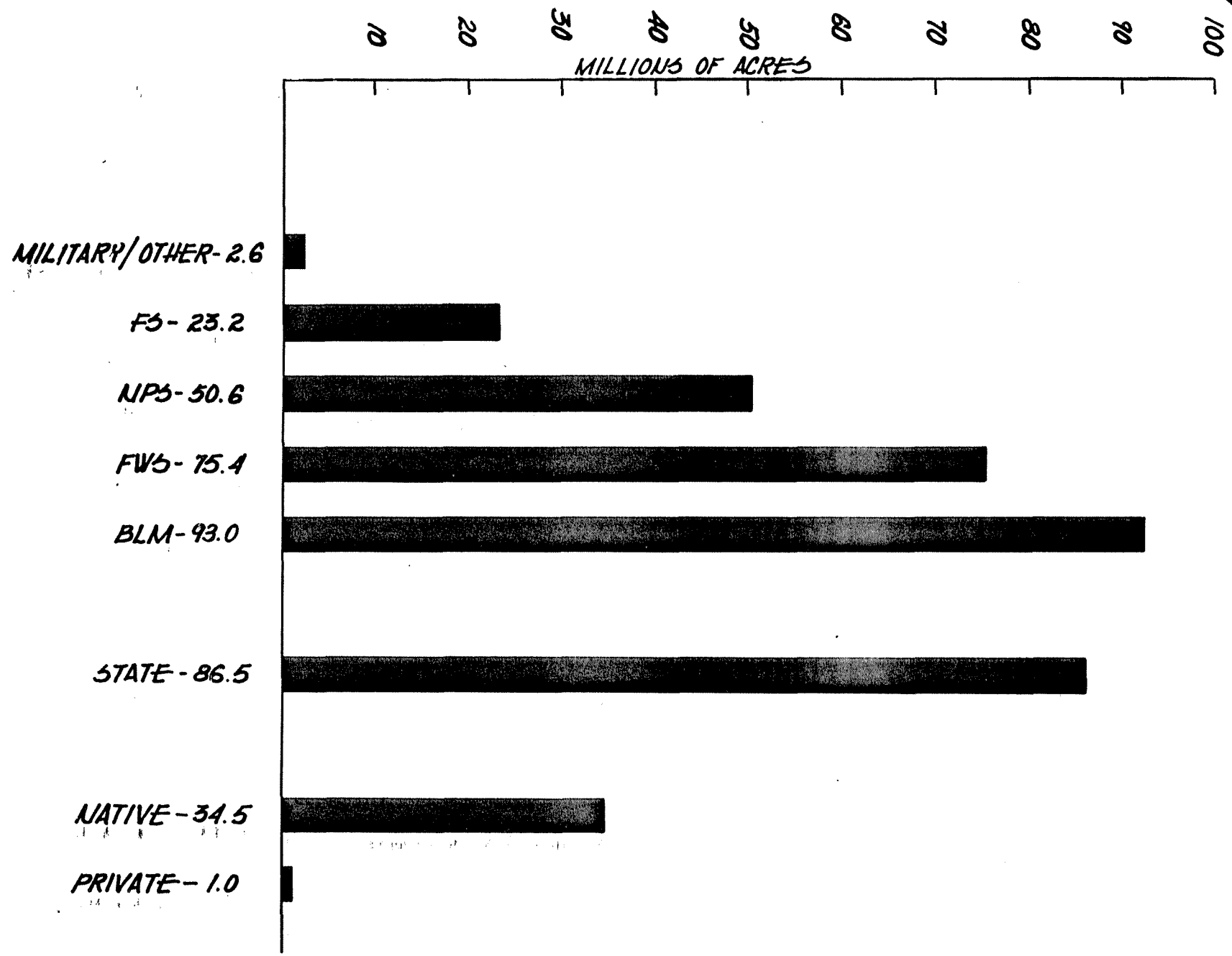
In 1976, though the Federal Land Policy and Management Act gave most of the BLM managers nationwide a new multiple use management mandate, the Alaskan BLM managers remained in the custodial management mode of 300 million acres of land due to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. Not only did BLM-Alaska have the responsibility for providing roadside and remote recreation facilities, it also gained management responsibility of potential National Conservation Systems Units throughout the entire state.

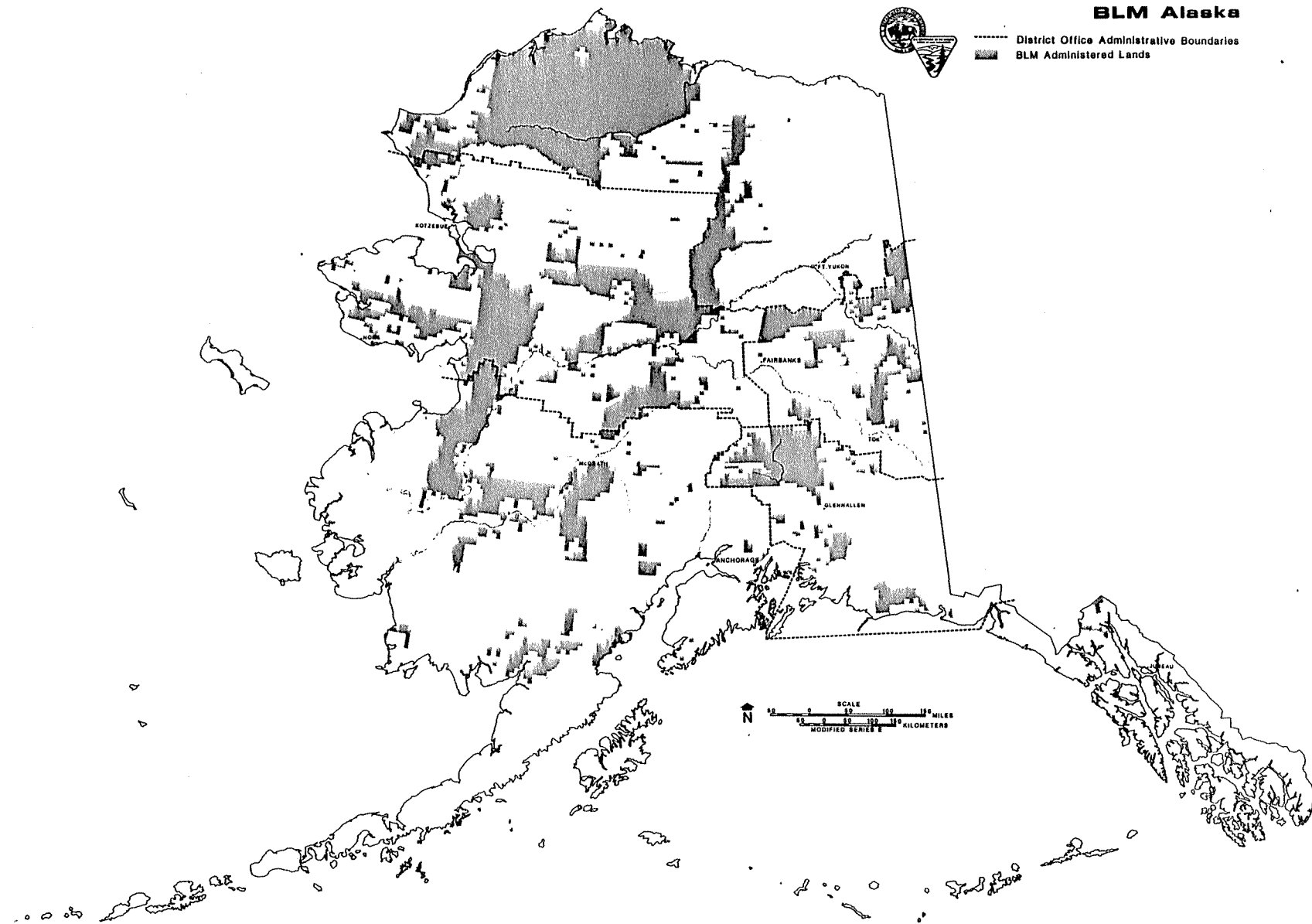
By December of 1980, BLM-Alaska's custodial era came to an end. With the passage of the Statehood Act in 1958, ANCSA in 1971, and finally Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) in 1980, ultimate land management responsibilities were to be shared by the Departments of Interior, Agriculture and Defense, the State of Alaska, Regional and Native Corporations, several municipal governments, and private landowners. The distribution of management responsibility in Alaska, as of 1988, is shown on the following graph.

The 93 million acres managed by BLM presently includes approximately 25 million acres of state and native selected lands. These "interim management" lands are still an important part of the recreation program since they are heavily used by commercial recreation providers, such as outfitters and guides, and are subject to Special Recreation Permit requirements.



LAND OWNERSHIP IN ALASKA





BLM Alaska

- District Office Administrative Boundaries
- BLM Administered Lands

SCALE
0 50 100 150 MILES
0 50 100 150 KILOMETERS
MODIFIED SERIES E

The large land base which BLM manages in Alaska creates interesting recreational use patterns on the Public Lands. Since the state highway system is extremely limited in Alaska, any developed recreation facility along the road system receives concentrated use since recreation facilities are generally few and far between in Alaska. This leads to rapid deterioration of the recreation sites because they exceed capacity during peak use season. However, on the other side of the spectrum, visitors have the opportunity to utilize the Public Lands in truly remote and primitive settings by leaving the road system by boat, foot, ATV, dog team, snowmobile, or most commonly by private or charter airplane. The opportunity for solitude is probably nowhere greater than in Alaska.

While other states boast of the numbers of visitors packed per acre on Public Lands, Alaska boasts of the distance between the visitor and the nearest settlement. Areas which are still unmapped and perhaps not yet visited by adventure seekers still exist in Alaska, "the Last Frontier". The high quality experiences are found nowhere else to this extent.

The SCORP recommended specifically "Increase the field capabilities and capital improvements budget of the Bureau of Land Management to provide more recreation opportunities in the public domain." These recommendations are consistent with the Recreation 2000: Alaska statewide strategy. BLM will help meet the statewide demand for outdoor living experience facilities and other trail related experiences.

Current staffing however is minimal to maintain existing facilities and protect sensitive resources associated with congressional designated areas. The current staffing of permanent personnel working primarily in the recreation, management, maintenance, or information programs is 14 full-time equivalents (8 permanent full-time, 4 career seasonals, and 2 rangers). Seasonal employees (5 FTE) perform much of the "on the ground" work in high use SRMAs. Increased staffing will be necessary in order for this Recreation 2000 strategy to be carried out. The target additional staffing will be 7 PFTs, 8 career seasonals, 1 ranger, and by 1994, with the remainder of the workload to be accomplished by seasonals, volunteers, and other partnership arrangements.



PROGRAM PRIORITIES AND EMERGING ISSUES

PROGRAM PRIORITIES

The challenge to provide and maintain recreation opportunities in the context of multiple use management is nowhere greater than on Public Lands in Alaska. While other places in the United States are dealing with resource development and protection on comparatively a routine basis, in Alaska resource management is dynamic and challenging. In the "Last Frontier," each new oil or mineral discovery in primitive or outstandly scenic area creates a complex management situation as planners debate over renewable and non-renewable resource values, access routes and methods, effects on wildlife populations subsistence, and native cultures.

BLM-Alaska provides recreation opportunities that are generally not available on other publically managed lands in Alaska. In addition to the roadside facilities that were mentioned previously, BLM tends to manage the accessible primitive areas of Alaska. We manage the only wild and scenic rivers that can be driven to, we manage the areas popular for private and guided hunters, we manage a National recreation area with a cabin system. In many parts of the state, we manage "true wilderness" that provide primitive opportunities without the restrictions of wilderness designation. It is this particular niche which we intend to provide.

Our priorities for improving the quality of recreational experiences on the Public Lands in Alaska are focussed on the following program areas:

1. Maintain and Upgrade Existing Recreation Facilities to acceptable standards.
2. Provide Basic Visitor Services and Information
3. Emphasize Recreation Management/Project Planning
4. Implement Resource Monitoring and Protection in Congressionally designated and other special areas.
5. Construction of priority recreation facilities
6. Provide for Enhanced Visitor Interpretation/Environmental Education.
7. Improve Visitor Access and Opportunities

This list of priorities will be implemented first in those congressionally designated areas with the highest resource values which are potentially impacted adversely by visitor use or other resource uses. Specific objectives and action items are discussed in the Narrative: Implementation Plans.

These program priorities will be integrated into Alaska recreation program through policy and program development. The integration of recreation management of the public lands occurs in formal and recurring Bureau processes.

The sub-components are accomplished at both the District and State Office levels, and are coded to Program Elements 01-05.

1. Budget Process (PYPB, BYBP, PAWP, AWP)

Specialists participate in the Bureau's budget process on a generally regular schedule. The programs leaders for recreation, as well as facilities maintenance, interact with district professionals and engineering to prepare budget recommendations for consideration by the Alaska Management Team (AMT).

2. Priority Setting System

The Priority Setting System (PSS) is the method by which the Alaska Management Team (AMT) identified proposed work, shortfalls, and additional critical needs to accomplish work as outlined in the current "outyear guidance". Orchestrated by AK918, the AMT discusses office and program objectives, and formulates budget submissions.

3. Alaska Policy Development

Bureau policy, at times, is not specific enough to guide districts in carrying out Bureau programs in a consistent manner. In those cases, additional policy is developed in the form of Instruction Memoranda to clarify Bureau policy as it applies to Alaska. Alaska policy may be initiated at either the State Office or District Office level, but it is approved at the Associate State Director level.

4. State Director's Five Year Plan

An annual exercise, which is primarily the responsibility of the Program Leader to prepare, with input from the Districts as to additional program emphasis anticipated beyond the Budget Year Planning Budget (BYPB).

Through policy and program development, training of personnel, office operations, and other expenses are not related directly to either program priorities or specific recreation management areas, successful implementation of Recreation 2000: Alaska is wholly dependant on striving for fiscally responsible, efficient, and ethical management. Adequate management costs are itemized in the funding tables on an office by office basis.

EMERGING ISSUES

1. Management of Conservation System Units

BLM-Alaska has a unique responsibility in the management of conservation system units. No other administrative unit in any federal agency has been given the responsibility to manage the number and size of congressionally designated areas as BLM. Six wild river totalling 952 river miles of the National Wild River System, a National Recreation Area of 1,000,000 acres in size, a National Conservation Area of 1,200,000, two National Trail System components totalling 227 miles, and overall trail administrator responsibilities for the longest trail in the NTS.

The Bureau's reputation as a multiple use manager is directly affected by Alaska's capability to protect and manage these CSUs consistent with congressional intent, planning documents, and to carry out planned implementation schedules.

2. Recreation Area and Project Planning

BLM-Alaska's planning cycle in all special recreation management areas virtually started at the same time. When ANILCA was signed into law in December of 1980, the recreation program was placed in the position of preparing 6 river management plans, 2 resource management plans and one wilderness study report simultaneously. In the last two years, BLM-Alaska has finally begun to reach project and implementation planning in most of the areas.

Unlike many other states, BLM-Alaska does not have a large backlog of "plans on the shelf." Proposals for new facility developments and major rehabilitation projects can be ready for contract for FY 1991 construction. However, a major planning workload exists for completion of recreation area management plans and project plans in several of the SRMAs in order for BLM to rise above the custodial management level.

3. Integration of Recreation/Cultural/Fish and Wildlife Programs

BLM-Alaska is taking the lead to integrate budget/marketing and interdisciplinary management of certain SRMA where resource management goals are either complimentary or potentially in conflict. Through integrated project planning, budget strategies, and marketing approaches, BLM-Alaska will be presenting a better multiple use management image to both users of the public lands and interest groups.

4. Staffing Requirements for Implementation of Recreation 2000

Through either conversion of existing FTEs or adding to FTE ceilings in the state, BLM-Alaska will need to increase staffing trained in various aspects of recreation management. In order to meet the challenges in Recreation 2000, the number of FTE engaged in recreation management will have to more than double by 1994. Additional professional expertise will be required in interpretation, information production, resource protection, and marketing.

The PFT and WAE employees will provide program continuity and integration with other resource programs, as well as competent supervision of temporary employees, volunteers, cooperative education students, resource apprenticeship program for students, and other sources labor. These permanent employees will be the front line in the partnerships we will be forming in increasing numbers.

Not only are additional permanent employees need, but also training for existing staffs will be needed for recreation and other specialists. Training to keep specialists current in monitoring techniques, automatic resource data and land information systems, visual resource management, public contract, search and rescue, volunteerism, and innovative facilities construction and maintenance techniques are needed in order to keep pace with the technology and the public demand.

Once BLM-Alaska begins to approach an optimum staffing level with a motivated and trained workforce in recreation, the image of BLM as a highly professional multiple use management agency will be reinforced with each public contact, each publication, and facility visited by the public.



RELATED INITIATIVES

RELATIONSHIP TO FISH AND WILDLIFE 2000

Fish and Wildlife 2000 is the strategic plan which set the path to maintain and improving wildlife habitat on the Public Lands, which in turn will provide unique experiences for all future visitors in Alaska who are interest in the consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife and fish populations. For the retired wildlife viewers touring north of the Arctic Circle on a tour bus, or the guided visitors in remote parts of Central Arctic Management Area hunting for trophy dall sheep, or the young handicapped girl fishing for her first salmon in the Gulkana National Wild River from a fishing dock in Sourdough Campground, the Public Lands in Alaska provide the recreational opportunities where the wild lands and the wildlife are inseparable parts of a quality experience.

Fish and Wildlife 2000: projects the work that needs to be accomplished in order to insure the habitat is maintained in key areas where visitors and residents will use, share, and appreciate healthy wildlife and fish populations.

Our efforts to implement two compatible strategies, Recreation 2000 and Fish and Wildlife 2000, will depend on increased funding and FTE levels. However, the enduring strength of these programs will result from the involvement of the public, organized groups, schools, universities, interest groups and the other agencies who will share in the effort. We owe the rich legacy that we now enjoy to those people who will inherit Public Lands in Alaska in the 21st century. We will accomplish this through partnerships and the sense of stewardship that we can instill in the public through our leadership in multiple use management. We are prepared to accept this challenge.

RELATIONSHIP TO CULTURAL RESOURCES 2000

Cultural Resources 2000 is a new and exciting initiative undergoing concept development in Alaska and the Washington, D.C. office in FY89. It is being designed to create a better public understanding of, and appreciation for the fascinating historical and prehistorical remains found in Alaska. Such remains are "windows to the past" through which the Public can see the progression of human experiences in the "Last Frontier" from the distant past to yesterday and today.

Part of the effort will be to educate people via talks, displays, bookmarks, brochures, and other publications. Other efforts will include working with various groups, societies, and agencies to help protect, preserve, and interpret the rich legacy of human past land use found in Alaska. This initiative, similar to Recreation 2000 and Fish and Wildlife 2000, looks to the 21st Century, when public support will be even greater for cultural resource preservation and interpretation. And this initiative intends to help lead the way.

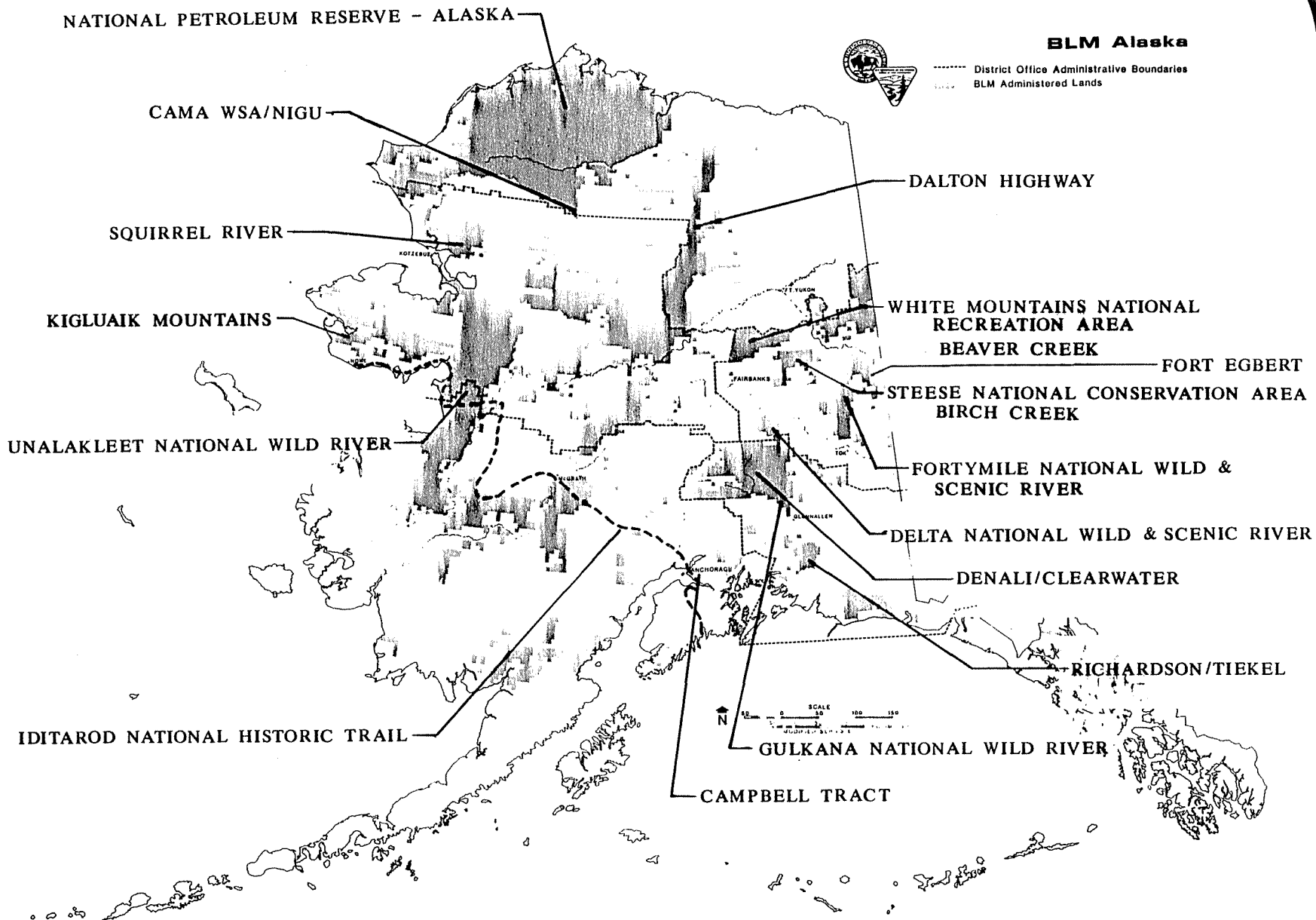
NARRATIVE:

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN ALASKA

Of the 93 million acres of land BLM managed in Alaska in 1988, approximately 25 million acres were interim managed for eventual conveyance to the state or native corporations. Of the estimated 68 million acres of Public Lands which will be managed by BLM in 1995, 8.6 million acres are currently managed as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) with the likelihood of 10 million acres to be managed as SRMA's by the year 2000.

The 8.6 million acres encompasses 12 SRMA's, including 11 Congressionally recognized Areas, one area recommended for wilderness, two potential National Scenic Byways, one national historic district, and other areas of national and regional significance.

<u>RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS (RMAs)</u>		<u>ACREAGE</u>
<u>Nationally Significant Areas</u>		
AK08001	White Mountain National Recreation Area*	1,000,000
AK08001	Beaver Creek National Wild River*	8
AK04001	Iditarod National Historic Trail	264,000
AK08004	Steese National Conservation Areas*	1,200,000
AK08004	Birch Creek National Wild River*	8
AK08004	Pinnell National Recreation Trail	8
AK05001	Gulkana National Wild River*	114,800
AK05002	Delta National WSR River*	37,000
AK04002	Unalakleet National Wild River*	45,000
AK08002	Fortymile National WSR River	243,000
AK07001	Squirrel National Study River*	297,000
AK06002	Central Arctic/Upper Nigu WSA*	3,600,000
AK06003	National Petroleum Reserve/Colville*	28,000,000
<u>Regionally Significant RMAs</u>		
AK08003	Fort Egbert/Eagle Historic District	800
AK04003	Campbell Tract Natural Resources Education Center*	730
AK07003	Kigluaik Mountains*	800,000
<u>State Highway Accessible RMAs</u>		
AK05003	Denali Highway/Clearwater*	4,000,000
AK06001	Dalton Highway*	1,040,000
AK05004	Teikel/Richardson Highway	384,000



SRMA'S IN ALASKA

Conservation System Units marked with "B" are included in National Recreation Area or National Conservation Area SRMAs.

The Denali Highway and Dalton Highway are currently being considered for inclusion in the National Scenic Byway System.

Recreation management areas where a strong overlap exists between the Fish and Wildlife 2000 objectives are marked with (*).

The remaining extensive recreation management areas have primary recreation use related to guided and unguided big game hunting.

National Wild and Scenic River System

BLM-Alaska manages 952 miles of wild, scenic, or recreational river segments or 10% of the entire NWSRS. In addition, BLM manages the Squirrel River, a 97 mile study river which will likely be recommended for addition to the NWSRS. Miles of designated Wildland Scenic River System components, by class are displayed below:

COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM MANAGED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT-ALASKA

<u>River Name</u>	<u>Segments</u>	<u>River Miles</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Wild</u>	<u>Scenic</u>	<u>Recre- ational</u>	
Beaver Creek	1	111			111
Birch Creek	1	126			126
Delta	1	20	24	18	62
Fortymile	39	179	203	10	392
Gulkana	3	181			181
Unalakleet	<u>1</u>	<u>80</u>			<u>80</u>
TOTALS	46	697	227	28	962

National Recreation Areas

The only National Recreation Area in the Nation not managed by the National Park Service or Forest Service is managed by BLM-Alaska. It is the White Mountains National Recreation Area, which includes the Beaver Creek National Wild River. It totals 1,000,000 acres.

BLM is completing Phase I of the Recreation Area Management Plan and will proceed to implement Phase II. This priority program expands the public use cabin systems and improves access through development of a road and summer and winter trails.

The Public Use Cabin System is proving to be an popular program as reservations for cabins becomes more competitive and near capacity. In addition to the 5 cabins now in the system, an additional 6 cabins will be added to the backcountry cabin system by the year 1993.

The White Mountains Gateway Project Plans is the largest planned development of BLM-Alaska. The 24 mile access road (16 miles new construction) and associated recreation facilities will enable visitors and residents to gain access to their National Recreation Area and enjoy the White Mountains and foothills area. The new access road and recreation facilities will improve the National Recreation Area is accessibity for summer visitors.

National Conservation Areas

The Steese National Conservation Area is a conservation system unit where multiple use management can be demonstrated by the BLM. The area was designated to protect caribou habitat, encourage recreation, and allow mineral development in an environmentally safe manner. This challenge is for an 1,200,000 acre area lying adjacent to the White Mountains NRA which is unlike any other in Alaska. The multiple use challenge is managing for minerals, wildlife, and recreation near Alaska's second largest city in an environmentally sound manner.

National Trail System Components

BLM-Alaska manages two components of the National Trails System. The 27 mile Pinnell Mountain National Recreation Trail was designated as part of the National Trail System in 1967 and currently provides access between the Steese Highway and the Steese National Conservation System. The trail is one of the few developed and maintained trails in Interior Alaska which is suitable for summer hiking. It is a popular destination for the Fairbanks community, especially at the summer solstice when "The Midnight Sun" can be viewed.

The Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT), designated as one of the original National Historic Trails, is a 2400 mile trail system representing the travel routes popular between 1880 and 1920 during Alaska's Gold Rush period. BLM manages two primary winter route segments, one in Interior Alaska and one between the Yukon River and Norton Bay. In addition, the Bureau has management responsibility for several federal trail reservations and scattered segments within the INHT.

Beyond the management of these segments of the INHT, the BLM has designated for implementing the Secretary of Interior's responsibility as administrator of the entire 2400 mile trail system. BLM completed a Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) in 1986 and is responsible for coordination of all National Trail activities. This includes administrative support for the INHT Advisory Council which is charged with advising the Secretary on the implementation of the CMP. Carrying out the the responsibilities detailed in the CMP requires close coordination and involvement from the Cultural Resources and Recreation Resources staff members.

The Iditarod Trail is not only regionally and nationally significant, it attracts world-wide media attention each March when the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race is occurring. International competitors have received newspaper, television and radio coverage from Europe, Asia, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

Wilderness Study Areas

The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study, which was required by Section 1001 of ANILCA was completed in December 1988. The Bureau has recommended that 41,000 acres, known as the Nigu Block be added as a component of the National Wilderness System. Once Congress acts on our recommendation, it is possible that this unit may be transferred to the National Park Service to be managed in conjunction with two adjacent Wilderness System components. Until Congress takes action, the entire 3.6 million acre CAMA will be managed according to the Interim Management Policy.

Under current Department direction, no other Public Lands in Alaska are being studied for possible wilderness designation.

National Scenic Byway Proposals

The Bureau has a primary management role in recreation sites and facilities and surrounding land base along two potential National Scenic Byways. The Denali Highway, a 135-mile long seasonal state highway between the two major north/south state highways, provides outstanding summer and fall views of the Alaska Range, broad river valleys, glaciers and wildlife. The Dalton Highway, the only road in the United States which crosses the Arctic Circle, is an important location to demonstrate multiple use management adjacent to National Park and National Wildlife Refuge lands. The Dalton Highway is an increasing popular tour bus attraction for Alaskan visitors interested in seeing the North Slope, the Brooks Range, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and wildlife species such as muskox, caribou, dall sheep and grizzly bear.

National Register Properties in Alaska

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. There are 20 such National Register properties on lands managed solely or in part by the BLM in Alaska, as follows:

20 BLM-Alaska National Register Properties:

Single properties:

- AK06003 Aluakpak (archeological site)
- Anaktuuk (archeological site)
- Avalitkuk (archeological site)
- Ivishaat (archeological site)
- Kanitch (archeological site)
- Napanik (archeological site)
- AK06001 Gallagher Flint Station (National Historic Landmark on North Slope)
- AK04004 Storehouse #4 (historic early American era structure at Homer)
- AK08002 The Kink (historic Gold Rush locality in the Fortymile country)
- AK04004 Yukon Island Main Site (National Historic Landmark near Hyder)
- AK04004 Pleasant Camp (Jack Dalton's Gold Rush era cache near Haines)
- AK04004 Sitka Historic Park (National Historic Landmark archeological and Russian era site near Sitka)
- AK04004 Kolmakovsky Redoubt (historic archeological site of the Russian period on the Kuskokwim River)
- AK04004 St. Michael Redoubt (historic archeological site of the Russian period)
- AK04004 Fort St. Michael (historic and historic archeological site of early American period)

Districts: 5 (of which 2 are National Historic Landmarks)

- AK06003 Atanik District (contains 3 contributing properties--in northern Alaska)
- AK05001 Tangle Lakes Archeological District (contains 456 contributing properties)
- AK05002
- AK05003
- AK06003 Uyagaagruk District (contains 2 contributing properties--in northern Alaska)
- AK07002 Cape Krusenstern Archeological District (a National Historic Landmark in northwestern Alaska, with only about 10% of this million-plus-acre District to remain on BLM lands after conveyance.)
- AK08003 Eagle Historic District (BLM manages portion containing 5 contributing properties known as Ft. Egbert)

In addition BLM is involved in:

- AK04001 The Anchorage District Office in FY 89 is preparing an Iditarod National Historic Trail Multiple-Property format National Register nomination to guide nominations of individual properties along the Trail. In FY 88, several draft individual nominations were also completed.
- AK05001 A Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Tangle Lakes area
- AK05002 which has as one of its objectives revising the borders for the
- AK05003 Tangle Lakes Archeological District, second largest in the Nation. Work by archeologists the past three years has included collecting necessary site data to allow for this to occur. Such work has also brought a better understanding of past and ongoing conflicts with ORV and recreational use of the Tangle Lakes area.

Environmental Education Areas

Developing a sense of stewardship and pride in Public Lands is an important part of BLM-Alaska resource management goals. The development of environmental education areas will be done in several SRMAs.

A valuable opportunity to educate a impressionable target group of elementary school children is being carried out in an SRMA within the Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska's largest city. The Campbell Tract has been used for years by the residents and school children to escape the confine of paved streets, subdivisions and school yards. A portion of this SRMA is being developed as an Natural Resources Education Center, which can also be used for wildlife viewing and habitat improvement demonstrations. Through the use of the natural setting and the development of self guided nature trails which are accessible to the disabled, the BLM and Anchorage School District will be able to provide an outdoor lab with a multiple use theme. Basic sanitation and shelter facilities will serve both the resident and student visitors.

The Campbell Tract is also a potential venue for 1998 Winter Olympics. If Anchorage is selected for as host city, the BLM is very likely to be providing some of the land base to construct Olympic facilities.

There are many other interpretative opportunities which can help to inform, educate and instill a sense of stewardship in the public. BLM will begin to initiate interpretative implementation plans in several SRMAs, as the recreation program expands over the next decade.

The SRMA's where substantial interpretative programs can enhance BLM's reputation as a major multiple use land manager in Alaska:

AK04001	Iditarod NHT	Gold Rush History
AK04003	Campbell Tract	Environmental Education
AK05001	Gulkana NWR	Wild River/Prehistory
AK05002	Delta NWR	Wild River/Prehistory
AK05003	Denali Highway	Geology/Wildlife
AK06001	Dalton Highway	Multiple Use Management
AK08001	White Mountains NRA	Wild River/Primitive Recreation
AL08002	Fortymile NWR	Wild River/Gold Rush
AK08003	Fort Egbert	Military History
AK08004	Steese NCA	Wild River/Multiple Use

The "Watchable Wildlife" program will provide self-guided information for Public Land visitors through the development of interpretative brochures, displays, and viewing structures.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

BLM manages several Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and other specially designated areas which are of importance to or influence the use of recreation management areas. The following areas involve coordination between the recreation, cultural, and wildlife specialists in order to carry out the management objectives of each area.

RMA Code	ACEC Name	Values
AK04002	North River	Fish
AK04002	Unalakleet River	Fish
AK04004	George River	Fisheries
AK04004	Oskawalik River	Fisheries
AK04004	Inglutalik River	Fish
AK04004	Shaktoolik River	Fish
AK04004	Sulukna River	Fish
AK06001	Nigu/Iteriak	Geologic, Cultural, Scenic
AK06001	Sagwon Bluffs	Raptors, Plants, Riparian
AK06001	Ivishak River	Fish, Archeological,
AK06001	Slope Mtn.	Lambing, Dall's Sheep Mineral Licks, Raptors
AK06001	Toolik Lake	Natural Lake & Tundra
AK06001	Galbraith Lake	Wildlife Habitat, Scenic, Plants, Archeological
AK06001	West Fork Atigun	Lambing, Dall's Sheep Mineral Licks
AK06001	Snowden Mountain	Geologic Mineral Licks
AK06001	Nuggett Creek	Lambing, Dall's Sheep Mineral Licks
AK06001	Sukakpak Mountain	Geologic, Rare Plants, Scenic
AK06001	Poss Mountain	Lambing, Dall's Sheep, Mineral Lick
AK06001	Jim River	Fish, Raptor, Scenic, Recreation, Archeological
AK06001	Kanuti Hot Springs	Hot Springs
AK07002	Windy Cove	Botanical
AK07002	Mt. Osborne	Glaciers, High Mtn, Vegetation
AK07002	Kateel River	Fish
AK07002	Gisasa River	Fish
AK07002	Ungalik River	Fish
AK07002	Nulato Area	T&E
AK07002	Galena Mountain	Caribou
AK07002	Dulbi River	T&E
AK07002	Tozitna North	Caribou
AK07002	Tozitna South	Caribou
AK07002	Tozitna River	Fish
AK07002	Caribou, Bear, & Clear Ck	Fish
AK07002	Indian River	Fish
AK07002	Box River	Treeline Vegetation/Geologic
AK07002	Redlands Lake	Dunes
AK07002	Arms Lake	Dunes

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Continued

<u>RMA Code</u>	<u>ACEC Name</u>	<u>Values</u>
AK07002	Ishtalitna Creek	Hot Spring
AK07002	McQuesten Creek	Watershed, N/S Slopes
AK07002	Spooky Valley	Alpine Tundra/Geographic
AK07002	Lake Todatonten Pingos	Pingos
AK07002	South Todatonten Summit	Pingos
AK08001	Mount Prindle	Wildlife, Botanical
AK08001	Serpentine Slide	Geologic
AK08001	Limestone Jag	Geologic
AK08004	Mount Prindle	Physiographic
AK08004	Big Windy Hot Springs	Geologic

Extensive Recreation Management Areas

The Kigluaik Mountains, located on the Seward Peninsula in northwest Alaska, are an area which eventually will be managed as a SRMA before 2000. Though it is without any special national or BLM designation, the 800,000 acre tract of Public Land offers outstanding opportunities for solitude, wildlife viewing, and hunting and fishing. The summer and winter recreation opportunities for the Seward Peninsula residents and visitors are exceptional by both Alaskan and Lower 48 standards. As "designated" areas in Alaska reach capacity use levels, the Kigluaik Mountains will be discovered by the public.

The Fish, Inglutalik, Shaktoolik, and Ungalik Rivers in the Norton Sound Regions have some outstanding recreational opportunities, primarily for fishing and boating. However, the area, as a whole, does not receive high levels of use as a result of high costs associated with gaining access, the lack of developed facilities, and the overall absence of information about the area. Due to the primitive characteristics of the area, along with its rich history relative to native cultures and mining, an increasing number of out-of-state visitors are choosing this area as a destination. Because of this, a number of guides and outfitters, who are presently under permit with BLM, conduct their operations within this region in order to accommodate that demand. One such operation is conducted out of the village of White Mountain, located on the Fish River, it provides lodging, fishing guides, and outpost camps for these visitors. It is reasonable to assume, that additional operations of this type will be established in the future, and that additional pressures will be placed upon the resources for which BLM has management responsibility.

The primary recreational uses of other extensive recreation management areas are with related to hunting and fishing or access to public lands. The issuing and compliance checking of special recreation permits for outfitters, guides, and certain transporters constitutes the majority of the management work, while maintenance of access facilities constitutes the minimal maintenance workload in these extensive areas. Due to remoteness of most of these extensive areas, the cost to carry out Special Recreation Program policy is high. Though recreation visitation is generally quite low in most of these areas, wildlife habitat projects are important since they are critical habitat for migrating species utilized for sport hunting in the lower 48.

Status of Plans

With nearly all nationally designated areas managed by BLM-Alaska beginning their planning cycles in December of 1980, planning efforts have been directed to priority areas and in areas with congressional deadlines and other priority areas. Priority has been placed in planning and implementation of the six Wild and Scenic Rivers, the White Mountains National Recreation Area, and Interagency Comprehensive Management Plan for the Iditarod National Historic Trail.

A summary of the planning status by special area follows:

<u>Special Designation</u>	<u>Type of Plan</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Status</u>
Wild and Scenic Rivers	River Management		
	study plan	6	Completed FY89
	Sourdough Project	1	FY 1989
	Tangle Lakes Project	1	FY 1989
	RAMP (Fortymile)	1	FY 1991
Nat'l Recreation Trail	RAMP (White Mts)	(1)	Completed
Nat'l Historic Trail	Comprehensive Mngmt.	1	Completed
	Cabin System Plan	1	Completed
Recreation Lands	Public Use & Educ.	2	Completed
Nat'l Recreation Area	Resource Management	1	Completed
	Recreation Area	1	Completed
	Access Project Plan	1	Completed
	Cabin System Plan	1	Completed
	Trail Development	1	Completed
Nat'l Conservation Area	Resource Management	1	Completed
	Recreation Area	1	FY 1990
Nat'l Historic Site	Cultural Resource Plan	1	FY 198
	RAMP (Fortymile)	1	FY 1991

Note: Pinnell Mountain National Recreation Trail Plan is covered in White Mountain National Recreation Area Management Plan. Campbell Tract Public Use and Education Plan is listed under "Recreation Lands." Fort Egbert is the "Nat'l Historic Site" special designation. Other significant RMP and RAMP efforts are in progress, are not listed here: Southcentral RMP (Gulkana and Delta Rivers) and Utility Corridor RMP and RAMP (Dalton Highway).

The cost to implement the management plans for "on the ground" activities in the categories listed above are summarized in the following table. These do not include costs related to general management, marketing, public outreach, and general multiple use information programs which are covered in specific office "MANAGEMENT" costs listed in Tables 1 through 3.

IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY
BY DESIGNATION TYPE
(reported in thousands of dollars)

<u>Wild and Scenic Rivers</u>	<u>1990-1994</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Recreation Management	1295	1485	2780
Building Maintenance	75	--	75
Recreation Maintenance	655	670	1325
Transportation Maintenance	<u>200</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>355</u>
Sub-total	2225	2310	4535
Building Construction	--	--	0
Recreation Construction	1555	--	1555
Transportation Construction	237	--	237
New Facilities Maintenance	176	420	596
Access & Easements	--	30	30
L&WCF Acquisition	<u>90</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>370</u>
Subtotal	2058	730	2788
 TOTAL	 4283	 3040	 7323

<u>Nat'l Historic Trails</u>	<u>1990-1994</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Recreation Management	225	250	475
Building Maintenance	--	--	--
Recreation Maintenance	95	100	195
Transportation Maintenance	<u>130</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>330</u>
Sub-total	450	550	1000
Building Construction	--	--	--
Recreation Construction	--	--	--
Transportation Construction	--	--	--
New Facilities Maintenance	--	--	--
Access & Easements	--	500	500
L&WCF Acquisition	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Subtotal	0	500	500
 TOTAL	 450	 1050	 1500

IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY
BY DESIGNATION TYPE
(reported in thousands of dollars)

<u>Recreation Lands</u>	<u>1990-1994</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Recreation Management	110	150	260
Building Maintenance	15	30	45
Recreation Maintenance	50	150	200
Transportation Maintenance	<u>40</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>140</u>
Subtotal	215	430	645
Building Construction	--	--	--
Recreation Construction	275	--	275
Transportation Construction	--	--	--
New Facilities Maintenance	220	200	420
Access & Easements	--	--	--
L&WCF Acquisition	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Subtotal	495	200	695
TOTAL	710	630	1340

<u>Nat'l Recreation Area</u>	<u>1990-1994</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Recreation Management	367	400	767
Building Maintenance	--	--	--
Recreation Maintenance	195	150	345
Transportation Maintenance	<u>185</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>355</u>
Sub-total	747	720	1467
Building Construction	--	--	--
Recreation Construction	440	--	440
Transportation Construction	2000	--	2000
New Facilities Maintenance	220	300	520
Access & Easements	--	--	--
L&WCF Acquisition	<u>410</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>410</u>
Subtotal	3070	300	3370
TOTAL	3817	1020	4837

<u>Nat'l Recreation Trails</u>	<u>1990-1994</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
--	--	--	--

Costs for Pinnell Mountain Trail Area incorporated into National Recreation Area Costs.

IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY
BY DESIGNATION TYPE
(reported in thousands of dollars)

<u>Nat'l Conservation Area</u>	<u>1990-1994</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Recreation Management	190	250	440
Building Maintenance	--	--	--
Recreation Maintenance	95	120	215
Transportation Maintenance	<u>115</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>265</u>
Subtotal	400	520	920
Building Construction	--	--	--
Recreation Construction	80	100	180
Transportation Construction	120	200	320
New Facilities Maintenance	--	100	100
Access & Easements	--	--	--
L&WCF Acquisition	<u>--</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Subtotal	200	500	700
TOTAL	600	1020	1620

<u>Nat'l Historic Area</u>	<u>1990-1994</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Recreation Management	213	300	513
Building Maintenance	155	250	405
Recreation Maintenance	110	120	230
Transportation Maintenance	<u>50</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>110</u>
Subtotal	528	730	1258
Building Construction	385	--	385
Recreation Construction	200	--	200
Transportation Construction	100	--	100
New Facilities Maintenance	70	120	190
Access & Easements	--	--	--
L&WCF Acquisition	<u>50</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>250</u>
Subtotal	805	320	1125
TOTAL	1333	1050	2383

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTIONS

BLM-Alaska manages more acres in the SRMAs than some BLM states manage in their entirety. National Conservation System Unit Designations and other congressional recognition of Alaska's wildlands have placed special management requirements on many areas managed by BLM. Though the SRMAs have comparatively low recreational visitation outstandingly remarkable values and other resource uses which potentially threaten those values require special management attention in these remote areas.

The following special and extensive management recreation management areas are described in detail on the following pages:

<u>RMA CODE</u>	<u>RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA</u>
AK08001	White Mountains National Recreation Area
AK08001	Beaver Creek National Wild River
AK05001	Gulkana National Wild River
AK08002	Fortymile National Wild and Scenic River
AK05002	Delta National Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River
AK08003	Fort Egbert Historic Site
AK04001	Iditarod National Historic Trail
AK08004	Steese National Conservation Area
AK08004	Birch Creek National Wild River
AK04002	Unalakleet National Wild River
AK07001	Squirrel River
AK05003	Denali/Clearwater
AK04003	Campbell Tract
AK06001	Dalton Highway
AK06002	Central Arctic Management Area/Nigu Block
AK07003	Kigluaik Mountains
AK04004	Anchorage Extensive
AK05004	Richardson/Tiekel
AK05005	Glennallen Extensive
AK06003	Kobuk Extensive
AK07002	National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
AK08005	Yukon Extensive

Though recreation management areas are generally listed in priority order, each area has unique opportunities which may take precedent over certain activities in higher priority areas. For example, interpretative opportunities on the Dalton or Denali Highways or educational opportunities in the Campbell Tract may be given priority over full implementation of the information programs in other priority areas. The opportunity to reach a high percentage of Alaska's residents and visitors with multiple use messages will be taken whenever strategically advantageous.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: White Mountains National Recreation Area
Beaver Creek National Wild River

DESCRIPTION:

Beaver Creek Natural Wild River, a 127 mile river corridor, is located within the boundaries WMNRA. Beaver Creek is a primary attraction of the area. As a "wild and scenic" river, Beaver Creek must be managed under guidelines of the Wild and Scenic River Act to protect its wild river qualities.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Wild and Scenic River Management
- Development of Access
- Mineral Development
- Research Natural Areas
- Public Use Cabin System

PLANNING STATUS:

- Designated (1980)
- Beaver Creek River Management Plan (1984)
- White Mountains Resource Management Plan (1986)
- Recreation Area Management Plan (1987)
- ORV Designation (1988)
- Beaver Creek River Management Plan (1991)
- River Monitoring Plan (1991)
- Resource Management Plan (1994)
- White Mountains HMP

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Monitor and Protect Wild and Scenic River Values
- Visitor services (year long)
- Complete Phase I of RAMP
- Complete Phase II trail development
- Complete Phase II public use cabin development
- Complete White Mountains Gateway Access Road
- Complete Nome Creek Campground and recreation facilities

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Visitor Services (year long)
- Maintain public use cabin system
- Monitor and protect wild and scenic river systems

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Gulkana National Wild RiverDESCRIPTION:

The Gulkana River, located in Southcentral Alaska about 200 road miles east of Anchorage, heads at an elevation of 3,210 feet at Summit Lake in the Alaska Range. From there it flows south to Paxson Lake and then south to its confluence with the Copper River. In 1980, the Gulkana (including the Middle and West Forks) was designated as a National Wild River and is now managed as a Special Recreation Management Area from Paxson Lake to Sourdough Creek. The SRMA covers 114,680 acres which includes 181 miles of designated wild river.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- State/Federal coordination on Navigable river
- Carrying capacity on river
- Sourdough Campground Reconstruction

PLANNING STATUS:

- Designated (1980)
- Southcentral MFP (1980)
- Gulkana River HMP
- Gulkana River Management Plan (1983)
- Sourdough CG Project Plan (1989)
- River Monitoring Plan (1989)
- Tangle Lakes Cultural Resources Management Plan (1989)
- ORV Designation (1991)
- Southcentral RMP (1991)
- Gulkana River Management Plan (1992)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Maintenance of Sourdough and Paxson CG's
- Monitoring of wild river values and use levels
- Commercial guides Special recreation permits
- Sourdough CG Reconstruction
- Visitor services (June-September)

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Maintenance of Sourdough and Paxson CG's
- Monitoring of wild and scenic river values
- Permit System for non-commercial recreation users.
- Special Recreation Permits for commercial guides
- Visitor services (June-September)

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Fortymile Nat'l Wild, Scenic & Recreational RiverDESCRIPTION:

The Fortymile National Wild and Scenic River is located in the interior of Alaska along the United States/Canada border approximately 180 miles east of Fairbanks and 70 miles west of Dawson City, Yukon Territory. The river corridor is accessible at several points from the Taylor Highway and the area contains three semi-developed campgrounds. Floatboating, fishing, viewing scenery and camping are the primary attractions. Outstanding opportunities for interpretation of Alaska's Gold Rush Era exist along the Fortymile River.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Monitoring of wild and scenic river values
- Conflicts mining/recreation activities
- State/Federal/coordination on Navigable River

PLANNING STATUS:

- Designated (1980)
- Fortymile MFP (1980)
- Fortymile River Management Plan (1983)
- Recreation Area Management Plan (1990)
- Fortymile River Management Plan (1990)
- River Monitoring Plan (1990)
- ORV Designation (1990)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Recreation Area Management Plan
- Protection of wild and scenic river values
- Protection of cultural values
- Interpretation of cultural values
- Visitor services (May-September)
- Maintenance of West Fork CG
- Upgrade of Walker Fork CG
- Upgrade of river access points

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Fortymile/Black River RMP
- Protection of wild and scenic river values
- Protection of cultural values
- Interpretation of cultural values
- Visitor services (May-September)

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Delta National Wild, Scenic, & Recreational RiverDESCRIPTION:

The Delta River watershed from Tangle Lakes downstream to Black Rapids contains approximately 150,000 acres, 160 miles of streams, and 21 lakes. Elevation of the Tangle lakes is approximately 2,800 feet and the drainage falls 650 feet in 51 miles, for an average gradient of 12.7 feet per mile.

The Tangle river flows through and connects several of the lakes in the Tangle Lakes system, which in turn drains into the Delta River. These waters are located in Southcentral Alaska within the mountains of the Alaska Range about 175 miles by road southeast of Fairbanks. Delta River flows north through the Alaska Range and joins the Tanana River, which flows into the Yukon river.

ANILCA classified and designated approximately 18 miles of the Delta River as a "recreational" river and approximately 20 miles as a "wild" river pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542). The 24 mile stretch of the Tangle River and Tangle Lakes has subsequently been classified as "scenic."

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Recreation /cultural conflicts in Tangle Lake Archeological District
- State/Federal Coordination on Navigable River
- Tangle River CG reconstruction

PLANNING STATUS:

- Designated (1980)
- Delta River HMP
- Southcentral MFP (1980)
- Delta River Management Plan (1983)
- Tangle Lakes CG Project Plan (1989)
- Tangle Lakes Cultural Resources Management Plan (1989)
- River Monitoring Plan (1990)
- ORV Designation (1991)
- Southcentral RMP (1991)
- Delta River Management Plan (1992)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Monitoring of wild river values and use levels
- Protection of cultural resources
- Visitor contact (June-September)
- Special recreation permits for commercial guides

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Monitoring of wild river values and use levels
- Protection of cultural resources
- Visitor contact (June-September)
- Special recreation permits for commercial guides
- Permit system for non-commercial users.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Fort Egbert Historic SiteDESCRIPTION:

Fort Egbert is located adjacent to the community of Eagle, Alaska, on the Yukon River. The Eagle Historic District, including Fort Egbert and the town of Eagle, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark. The site serves as a popular interpretive site of the history and early development of interior Alaska. The Eagle Campground is located adjacent to the fort.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Stabilization of historic structures and grounds.
- Land status
- Cooperative Management with state, local groups
- Level of "on-the-ground" presence
- Long term management commitment.

PLANNING STATUS:

- Designated (1970)
- Fortymile MFP (1980)
- Ft. Egbert Cultural Resource Management Plan (1989)
- Fortymile RAMP (1990)
- ORV Designation (1990)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Protection of BLM managed building
- Initiate Cooperative Management Agreement
- Visitor Information/Interpretation
- Maintenance of Eagle Campground
- Visitor contact (June-September)

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Protection of BLM managed buildings
- Maintain Cooperative Management Agreement
- Visitor Information/Interpretation
- Upgrading of Eagle Campground
- Visitor contact (June-September)

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Iditarod National Historic TrailDESCRIPTION:

Once used by ancient hunters, then by early 20th century gold seekers, the Iditarod is actually a network of approximately 2,400 miles of trails now known as the Iditarod National Historic Trail. The Trail takes its name from the 19th century Athabascan Indian village on the Iditarod River near the site of a 1908 gold discovery. By 1910, a gold rush town flourished for a time and was the center of the Iditarod Mining District.

As a national trail, the Iditarod is managed under the terms of a comprehensive management plan prepared by the BLM, the federal agency appointed coordinator for the trail. This plan establishes a common guide to promote the preservation, use and enjoyment of the historic route. The plan identifies the trails and sites making up the historic trail system and initiates cooperative agreements among the various land managers and owners to mark and sign trails, provide access points and manage events.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

Coordination

- Administer 2400 mile NHT for Secretary
- Coordinate National Register Nominations
- Coordinate R/W establishment of National Trail Right-of-Way
- Coordination of interpretative programs

Management

- Manage 250 miles of National Trail System
- Issue Special Recreation Permit for competitive events
- Manage public use and shelter cabins
- Protect historic sites and structures

PLANNING STATUS:

- Designated (1978)
- Southwest MFP (1981)
- Northwest MFP (1982)
- Central Yukon RMP (1986)
- Comprehensive Management Plan (1986)
- Traverses four planning areas (Cook Inlet, Kuskokwim/Lower Yukon, Central Yukon, Seward)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- National Register of Historic Places Nomination Work.
- Protection of historic structures.
- Establish Right-of-Way.
- Maintain Advisory Council
- Implement interpretation/visitor information programs.
- Maintain sites and protect historic structures.
- Maintain 200-500 miles of federal trail and 17(b) easements.

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Protection of historic structures.
- Maintain Advisory Council
- Coordinate interpretation/visitor information programs.
- Maintain sites and protect historic structures.
- Maintain 200-500 miles of federal trail and 17(b) easements.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Steese National Conservation Area
Birch Creek National Wild River

DESCRIPTION:

The Steese National Conservation Area is located approximately 100 miles northeast of Fairbanks. It is bound on the east by the Yukon Charley National Preserve, on the north by the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the west by the White Mountains National Recreation Area. The area contains 1,200,000 acres, the Birch Creek National Wild River, and the Pinnell Mountain National Recreation Trail. Floatboating, back country hiking, hunting and use of winter trails are the primary attractions.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Protect wild and scenic river values
- Protect caribou habitat
- Improve water quality
- Placer mining impacts
- ORV management

PLANNING STATUS:

- Designated (1980)
- River Management Plan (1983)
- Resource Management Plan (1986)
- Steese HMP
- ORV Designation (1988)
- Recreation Area Management Plan (1991)
- Birch Creek River Management Plan (1991)
- River Monitoring Plan (1991)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Protect wild and scenic river values
- Protection of critical resources
- Monitoring of uses.
- Improve wild river take out

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Protection of critical resources
- Monitoring of uses.
- Trail development (winter summer)
- Shelter development
- Visitor contact (June-September)
- Extend Pinnell Mountain Nat'l Recreation Trail to Mt. Prindle
- Establish public use cabin system.
- Visitor contact (Feb-October)

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Unalakleet National Wild RiverDESCRIPTION:

The Unalakleet River is located 400 air miles from Anchorage in the northwestern part of Alaska and flows into Norton Sound. It is representative of many rivers draining the the west coast of Alaska. The river, whose headwaters are approximately 105 miles inland in the Nulato Hills, drains approximately 2,000 square miles as it flows in a southwesterly direction through the Nulato Hills. These flank the river on the north and south and have smooth, rounded tops. They range from 1,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation, and are visually prominent throughout the area. The river valley ranges from 1 mile wide at the headwaters to 4 miles wide at the mouth, forming a broad plain which gradually sweeps up to the Nulato Hills. The village of Unalakleet, with a population of approximately 800 people, is located at the mouth of the Unalakleet where it empties into Norton Sound.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- State/Federal Coordination on Navigable River
- Subsistence use of fish, wildlife, vegetation
- Monitoring of recreation/non-recreation user
- Commercial Outfitting and Guiding

PLANNING STATUS:

- Designated (1980)
- Unalakleet River HMP
- Southwest MFP (1981)
- River Management Plan (1983)
- River Monitoring Plan (1989)
- ORV Designation (1992)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Monitoring of Wild and Scenic River Values
- Special Recreation Permits for Commercial Guides
- River user contact (June-August)

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Monitoring of Wild and Scenic River Values
- Special Recreation Permits for Commercial Guides
- River user contact (May-August)

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Squirrel RiverDESCRIPTION:

Pursuant to Section 604 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the Alaska Region of the NPS was delegated the responsibility of completing the Wild and Scenic River Study for the Squirrel River, which is located in the BLM's Kobuk District.

Draft and preliminary final Environmental Impact Statements were filed and found to be inadequate by the Division of Environmental Compliance of the Office of Environmental Project Review (OEPR).

The BLM is responsible for interim management of this river corridor until such a time as Congress has had an opportunity to act on the study report recommendation. If designated, BLM will remain as federal manager and a river management plan will be completed.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Coordination with NPS on study
- Fisheries

PLANNING STATUS:

- Northwest MFP (1982)
- NPS Wild and Scenic River study (1989)
- River Monitoring Plan (1990)
- Squirrel River Management Plan (1992)
- ORV Designation (1992)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Complete Wild and Scenic 5(d) study report
- Interim Management

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Manage as Wild and Scenic River System, if designated by Congress.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Denali/ClearwaterDESCRIPTION:

The Denali Highway, a 135-mile long road across the heart of Alaska, links the small town of Cantwell on the Parks Highway with the community of Paxson on the Richardson Highway. Completed in 1957, it was for many years the only road connection to Denali National Park and Preserve (Mount McKinley). In fact, the road takes its name from the mountain's original Athabaskan name meaning "Great One."

Today, the Denali Highway and Clearwater Block offer an adventurous wilderness driving experience through some of Alaska's most scenic and diverse landscapes. From Cantwell, the road parallels the snow covered peaks and expansive glaciers of the Alaska Range. On clear days, Mt. McKinley, the highest peak in North America at 20,300 feet, is visible from the western end.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Visitor information/interpretation needs
- ORV use
- Outfitter and guide use
- State selection and final boundaries

PLANNING STATUS:

- Denali Highway Interpretative Plan (1978)
- Tangle Lakes Cultural Resources Management Plan (1980)
- Southcentral MFP (1980)
- Denali Scenic Highway Study (1983)
- Tangle Lakes Cultural Resources Management Plan (1989)
- ORV Designation (1991)
- Southcentral RMP (1991)
- Denali Block RAMP (1992)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- National Scenic Byway Nomination
- Interpretative Program and Facilities
- ORV access and restriction
- Protection of cultural resources
- Watchable wildlife
- Visitor contact (July-September)

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Interpretative Program and Facilities
- ORV access and restriction
- Protection of cultural resources
- Watchable wildlife
- Visitor contact (year round)
- Develop public use cabin system

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Campbell TractDESCRIPTION:

The Campbell Tract is the 730 acre administrative site that includes the B.L.M. Anchorage District Office complex, the Campbell Airstrip, communications sites and a system of internal recreation trails.

The BLM has allowed and encouraged public recreation use that does not jeopardized the safety of the public or security of the BLM site. The BLM recognizes summer and winter recreation, such as hiking, jogging, cross-country skiing, dogsledding, and nature study as compatible uses. The BLM trail system, totalling approximately 8 miles, is an extension of the Municipality of Anchorage's recreational trail system.

In 1985, the BLM and the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) entered into a cooperative management agreement regarding the management, maintenance, visitor patrol, and law enforcement of the Campbell Tract. In 1989, BLM completed a project plan for the Campbell Creek Natural Resources Education Area, another cooperative management effort with various groups.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Compatibility of recreational/administrative uses.
- Expansion of outdoor education program
- Potential site 1998 Winter Olympics
- Unauthorized ORV use.
- Visitor safety/sanitation

PLANNING STATUS:

- Southcentral MFP (1980)
- Campbell Tract Use Plan (1988)
- ORV Designation (1989)
- Campbell Creek Natural Resource Education Center (1989)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Cooperative Management Agreements
- Natural Resource Education Center development
- Develop education facilities
- Maintenance of summer/winter trail system
- Develop disabled visitor accessible nature trail

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Cooperative Management Agreements
- Natural Resource Education Center Cooperative Management
- Maintenance of summer/winter trail system

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Dalton HighwayDESCRIPTION:

The boundaries for the Dalton Highway Special Recreation Management Area were set by the Resource Management Plan (RMP). The boundary basically follow the inner corridor boundary which were set by Congress when the area was designated as part of the Public Land Order (PLO) 5150 in December 30, 1971 to protect the route of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The area consists of 2.7 million acres extending from the Yukon River north for 304 miles to the Arctic plain on the North Slope.

The overall recreation management objective is to protect, maintain and provide a variety of roaded and primitive recreational opportunities along the Dalton Highway. A unique opportunity to provide visitor traveling in private vehicles and tour buses with a multiple use message exists adjacent to other Department of Interior conservation system units.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Lack of facilities
- Sensitive resources
- Lack of information
- State/Federal coordination of highway facilities

PLANNING STATUS:

- Utility Corridor RMP (1989)
- Dalton Highway RAMP (Road Based) (1990)
- ORV Designation (1992)
- Dalton Highway RAMP (Backcountry) (1995)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Visitor contact (June-September)
- Visitor facilities at Yukon River
- Visitor facilities at Arctic Circle
- Campground near Prospect Creek
- Visitor center at Coldfoot
- Watchable wildlife
- National Scenic Byway Nominee
- Off-road vehicle designation

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Visitor Contact (June-September)
- Visitor Facilities at Galbraith
- Off road vehicle monitoring and enforcement
- Watchable wildlife
- Concessionaire lodge development
- Backcountry RAMP
- Shelter/Trail development

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Central Arctic Management Area/Nigu BlockDESCRIPTION:

The CAMA WSA lands are located entirely within the North Slope Borough, Alaska. Interspersed among and around the approximately 3.7 million acres of WSA lands are approximately 9 million acres of private land. The National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, Gates of the Arctic National Park and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge are the boundaries of the CAMA described by ANILCA Sec. 1001.

The majority of WSA lands are characterized by foothills and uplands of the northern fringe of the Brooks Range, but also included is a portion of the topographically featureless arctic coastal plain. Relief on WSA lands along the central and northern portion of CAMA is limited to shallow drainages with periodic major streams that exhibit very broad flood plains and braided stream channels. Most of the WSA lands are laced with drainages originating within the Brooks Range which eventually empty into the Beaufort Sea and Arctic Ocean. The Colville River, the largest river on the North Slope, carries the bulk of the drainage water to the Arctic Ocean.

Lands within CAMA range in elevation from 5,000 feet in the southwestern corner to sea level at the coast. However, most WSA lands are between 500 and 2,500 feet elevation.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Interim Wilderness Policy
- Special Recreation Permits

PLANNING STATUS:

- Section 1001 Report ANILCA (1988)
- Utility Corridor RMP (1989)
- Nigu Wilderness Management Plan (1992)

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Interim Wilderness Management
- Special Recreation permits for outfitters, guides

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Dispersed Recreation
- Special Recreation Permits for outfitter, guides
- ORV Designation

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Kigluaik MountainsDESCRIPTION:

The Kigluaik Mountains, (pronounced Kig-lee-uk or Kig-loo-ack) are located about 50 miles north of Nome on the Seward Peninsula. This scenic range lies 100 miles south of the Arctic Circle. It is oriented east to west and is approximately 75 miles long and 25 miles wide. It is bordered by the Kougarok Road on the east, the Nome-Teller road on the west, and the Imuruk Basin and the Kuzitrin River on the north.

Visitors will find a wide variety of recreation opportunities available in the Kigluaik Mountains. They can hike, dog mush, cross country ski or snowmachine through the spectacular and changing panorama of the mountain passes and glacial valleys. They can view this region much as in was at the turn of the century, or fish the clear mountain streams.

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Outstanding primitive recreation opportunities
- Outstanding sport fishing

PLANNING STATUS:

- Northwest MFP (1982)
- Kigluaik Mountains RAMP (1995)
- Seward Peninsula HMP

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Begin Recreation inventory for RMP, RAMP
- Special Recreation Permits
- Maintenance of Salmon Lake Campground
- Protection of cultural resources

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Special Recreation Permits
- Maintenance of Salmon Lake Campground
- Seward RMP
- Kigluaik Mountains RAMP
- ORV Designation

RMA Code: AK04004
AK05004
AK05005
AK06003
AK07002
AK08005

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA: Statewide Extensive Areas

DESCRIPTION:

The following areas are extensive recreation management units.

Anchorage Extensive
Richardson/Tiekel
Glennallen Extensive
Kobuk Extensive
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
Yukon Extensive

ISSUES/PROGRAMS:

- Special Recreation Permits for outfitters/guides.
- Access to SRMA's and other state and federal lands.

PLANNING STATUS:

Kuskokwim/L. Yukon (1993)
Kvichak (1995+)
Southcentral (1991)
Seward/Noatak (1995+)
NPR-Alaska (1992)
Military Reserves (1990)
Upper Kuskokwim HMP
Teshekpuk HMP
Seward Peninsula HMP

EMPHASIS (1990-1994):

- Special Recreation Permits
- Access
- Resource Management Plans
- ORV designations

EMPHASIS (1995-2000):

- Special Recreation Permits
- Access
- Resource Management Plans
- ORV designations

IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

The following challenges to the states were made in the national level document, Recreation 2000: A Strategy Plan and were described in further detail in Recreation 2000: Implementation Plan.

BLM-Alaska has designed the state strategy plan in the same format with one exception; Partnerships and Volunteers were combined since, in Alaska, volunteerism is an integral part of the partnership strategy we are undertaking.

Each Action Item is preceded by a state reference number (in parenthesis). This number will be used in the budget process beginning in FY 1990 to draw a connection between specific program requirements, projects or initiatives and National and State level priorities. The (WO-#) notation after most of the action items refers to the task item in the National level document, Recreation 2000: Implementation Plan. The goals and objectives are organized by the order of the following challenges:

1. Budget/Marketing Strategy
2. Visitor Information and Interpretation
3. Resource Protection and Monitoring
4. Land Ownership and Access Adjustment
5. Partnerships and Volunteers
6. Tourism Programs
7. Facilities
8. Permits, Fees, and Concessions

The permanent full time (PFT) and part time (WAE) staffing requirements to meet these challenges are displayed at the end of this section.

CHALLENGE--Budget/Marketing Strategy

A. Goals

The goal of the Bureau of Land Management Budget/Marketing Strategy is to achieve a funding level which will enable BLM to meet recreation management responsibilities by Congress in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. This will be achieved by:

1. Increasing the Recreation Management Program's percentage of the Bureau's funding.
2. Increasing the budget emphasis on recreation management outside the Bureau.
3. Ensuring that available Recreation Management Program funding is allocated in accordance with priorities which provide the most return for the Bureau.
4. Improving the image of the BLM as a responsible management agency by increasing public knowledge and awareness about the natural resources and recreational opportunities present on the Public Lands.
5. Accelerate the completion of RAMP & RPPs and carried out to the implementation stage in SMRA's.
6. Develop adequate professional staffing levels to carry out policy and program development in order to ensure that professional management of the program occurs.

B. State Issues

Budget

In FY 1987, the State Director implemented two budget related initiatives which have directly affected the recreation management and maintenance funding levels.

The first initiative was to adjust the state organization to a two tier organization. A state office, two support centers, and five district offices now carry out the land management responsibilities on 93 million acres of land in Alaska. The purpose of the reorganization was to place more emphasis on "on-the-ground management." In the recreation program, more dollars are being spent at the district level; however, elimination of the "middle layer" also placed greater program administrative responsibility on both the state office and reorganized district offices. Inflation and a "level" budget since the reorganization have effectively reduced to a small percentage, the funds available for on-the-ground work.

The second initiative was to establish a priority setting system which intends to identify program tasks related to each resource program according to the State Director Program Priorities. The approach taken for projecting budgeting on a recreation management area basis in RECREATION 2000 (Tables 1 through 3) will directly feed into Alaska's priority setting system.

Marketing

Alaska began marketing multiple use management concepts during the last few years. Alaska stepped out by producing full color brochures on BLM in Alaska, Recreation Opportunities on BLM Lands, and River Adventures on BLM Lands in the last two years.

Initial efforts at State and District offices to establish constituencies have been gaining in success and will continue under a "marketing strategy" once developed. A recent success was the sponsorship of "Alaska Interagency Wildlands Recreation Workshop" in which the Bureau was able to lead other agencies, institutions, and private groups and individuals in the discussion of Alaska's desired future condition.

Planning

With the majority of Alaska's SMRA's being designated in December 1980, with the passage of ANILCA, the planning cycles on each SRMA began at the same time. As a result, the formulation of Recreation Management Plans and other Activity Plans have been delayed on lower priority areas. The success of marketing and budget strategies for BLM recreation programs will be fully dependant on the strength, stage, and staffing to have an integrated approach to the planning process.

C. Management Objectives

1. Utilize existing recreation data to better support current funding levels and requests for increases.
2. Establish target funding levels necessary to achieve Recreation 2000 goals for all appropriate subactivities.
3. Improve the functioning of the budget development process.
4. Improve the use of budget allocation process to ensure priority workloads are funded.
5. Build external support for the increased emphasis on recreation management via a "marketing strategy."
6. Complete or amend necessary Activity Plans in order to anticipate public use and resource protection needs in SRMA's and other special areas by 2000.

7. Complete in priority order project plans, survey and design for all sites to be constructed or upgraded.
8. Integrate Recreation/Wildlife Inventory/Habitat Management Projects.

D. Implementation Actions

ACTION ITEM (1): Develop a new data base or modify existing RMIS information to facilitate the development of budget information and priority setting system on a SRMA and ERMA basis. (WO-1)

ACTION ITEM (2): Review SD supplementary guidance and land-use plans to identify the cumulative impact of management decisions on Bureau Recreation Management Program priorities. (WO-6)

ACTION ITEM (3): State director will begin making shifts within MLR budgets and commit to funding Statewide recreation programs at target funding levels necessary to meet management requirements for Special Recreation Management Area as identified in Recreation 2000: Alaska. (WO-7)

ACTION ITEM (4): Provide specialized training to enhance the strategic and estimating skills of recreation specialists and managers in order to improve the quality of out-year (PYBP) submissions. (WO-8)

ACTION ITEM (5): In conjunction with Wildlife and Cultural Resources, develop a strategy for improving the linkage between RMP decisions and PYBP, specifically ways to better involve District Offices and provide more useful (i.e. well founded, better justified, more specific and quantifiable) data to W.O. (WO-9)

ACTION ITEM (6): Develop a strategy to improve coordination of funding allocations between recreation management program and other supporting programs (recreation maintenance, recreation construction, resource protection, volunteers, ACEC's, cultural resources, wilderness, etc.) at all levels. (WO-11)

ACTION ITEM (7): In conjunction with Wildlife and Cultural Resources, develop and utilize a data base which will link recreation related programs and projects for use in RMIS, BPS, FMS, and Alaska's priority system to insure direction in Recreation 2000 is carried out in the planning and budget related documents.

ACTION ITEM (8): Develop a marketing plan to "sell" BLM's recreation product to external Alaskan publics. Define characteristics of the multiple use program which are unique to Alaska. (WO-15)

ACTION ITEM (9): Identify priority list of RAMPs and RPPs, and project survey and design to be completed.

ACTION ITEM (10): Identify statewide list of priority staffing positions needed for implementation of Recreation 2000.

CHALLENGE--Visitor Information and Interpretation

A. Goals

The goals of the Bureau's Visitor Information and Interpretation Program are to:

1. Enrich the quality of the visitor's outdoor recreation experience while visiting Public Lands.
2. Assist BLM in managing Public Lands by developing a more informed and aware visitor.
3. Develop a sense of "ownership of the Public Lands" with the public and foster support for their continued management based upon the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield.
4. Treat visitors as guests while continuing to convey their responsibility as "owners" of the Public Lands.
5. Maintain an appropriate on-the-ground presence which meets the needs of visitors. (This goal applies equally to Resource Protection and Monitoring.)

B. State Issues

The BLM is currently managing 93 million acres of public lands in Alaska, including approximately 8.6 million acres in SRMA's. The management and protection of these areas is accomplished through a series of programs including implementation of ORV regulations and other special rules as necessary, providing quality on-the-ground presence in key locations at key times, taking aggressive action to detect, prevent, and abate unauthorized uses of all kinds and providing information and interpretation for SRMA.

Information on recreation and related resources is generally available on only part of the attractions and special areas administered by the BLM. This situation has improved drastically over the last two years since a family of color brochures (Class A), two color brochures (Class B), and Trip Information Planning Sheets (TIPS) have been developed. The availability of these brochures have only partially filled the public demand from both residents and visitors. It is this media which we use to meet the "basic" visitor information needs. We are improving our efforts with several other media.

Increasing emphasis is being placed on special features in the print media. Internally produced publications, such as "Frontiers" and "Alaska People", local daily newspapers, and magazines such as Alaska have been used increasingly to describe multiple use management issues and projects.

Visitor information for the walk-in visitor has been improved significantly during the last several years. ANILCA directed the federal government to work with state agencies in the establishment of four Alaska Public Lands Information Centers (APLIC). These centers are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Tok, and Ketchikan.

The Anchorage and Fairbanks APLIC are located in the same cities of four of the five district offices. The Tok APLIC is located in the same city as a field office of the Steese/White Mountains District. The BLM is just recently discovering the usefulness of these information centers to distributed BLM information and direct visitors to Public Lands or the proper BLM specialist for additional details.

Other year round and seasonal offices serve as information centers. District Offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Glennallen; field offices in Tok, Nome, and Kotzebue; seasonal visitor centers in Eagle and Coldfoot all serve as important visitor contact stations. Expansion of information media and improvement in training of personnel will enhance all of these visitor information center.

Other media, including video films, displays, and speaker bureau opportunities have been used, but not nearly to the potential possible.

"On-the-ground" the Bureau has targeted congressionally designated areas with the highest visitor use. The road accessible wild river, the White Mountains National Recreation Area, Fort Egbert Historic Site, and Denali and Dalton Highway are the SRMAs which the Bureau is placing uniformed personnel to carryout management, maintenance, and other resource work during the high use season.

Interpretation is one of the most important areas which BLM can enhance the Public Land visitors and those who just dream about the "Unlimited Outdoor Adventure." The rich prehistoric, historic, and wildlife values which are tied so closely to the recreational opportunities in Alaska provide unlimited interpretative opportunities. This means of demonstrating BLM role in multiple use management has not been utilized to any degree to date.

A natural resource education center in Anchorage is perhaps one of the best on-going projects which demonstrates to the public, BLM's commitment to multiple use management and stewardship of the land. This center, which will be available to students and other groups, will build a constituency in both the groups which are cooperators and most important in the young students who are taught about natural resources on the Public Lands.

C. Management Objectives

1. The BLM will maintain an appropriate on-the-ground presence of professional, well-trained personnel who are identified as BLM employees.
2. The BLM will expand efforts to give the public an opportunity for better awareness and understanding of, and appreciation for, the Public Land resources and accompanying recreational opportunities. We will assist them in their quest for increased knowledge and a quality outdoor recreation experience. This will include the development of specific and suitable information about the Public Lands via signs, brochures, maps, and quality public contact on-the-ground.
3. The BLM will use visitor information programs as a primary tool to direct users to those Public Lands that can accommodate additional recreation use without distroying resource values.
4. The BLM will use visitor information and interpretation as a primary tool to protect sensitive resources, discourage vandalism, and encourage the visitor to "USE, SHARE, and APPRECIATE" the Public Lands and to "TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA."
5. The BLM will improve the distribution of visitor information.
6. The BLM will, in outreach and good neighbor programs, provide accurate recreation information about BLM programs and facilities to Federal, State and local agencies and private entities for use in their programs and publications.
7. The BLM will develop a strategy to identify the Public Lands with an on-the-ground signing program.

D. Implementation Actions

ACTION ITEM (11): With additional funding or changes in program priorities, first priority will be given to increasing the number of on-the-ground personnel to a level necessary to meet management objectives as identified in State Recreation Strategic Plans. (WO-18)

ACTION ITEM (12): Improve BLM visibility and professional image by: 1) implementing agency uniform policy; and 2) establishing a clearly identifiable vehicle fleet in roaded Districts. (WO-19)

ACTION ITEM (13): Maintain statewide representation at Alaska Public Lands Information Center to improve interagency information coordination.

ACTION ITEM (14): Analyze the training needs and set minimum performance standards for all visitor information and interpretive personnel. (WO-20)

ACTION ITEM (15): Make a greater effort to educate all BLM managers relative to visitor information and interpretation through specialized training, information bulletins, briefings, status reports, and other means. (WO-21)

ACTION ITEM (16): Encourage cooperative efforts with other Federal land management agencies (NPS, USFS, ACE, USFWS) including training agreements and interagency personnel exchange/special project details to improve interpretive services on the Public Lands. (WO-22)

ACTION ITEM (17): Develop minimum Bureau-wide standards for information and interpretive programs. Bring District programs up to those standards in areas containing (in order of priority): 1) Nationally designated areas (NCA's NRA's, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Trails, etc.); 2) most intensively used BLM special recreation management areas; 3) Public Lands adjacent to urban centers; and 4) other areas with high visitation. (WO-26)

ACTION ITEM (18): In order to improve the delivery of important visitor information and service, BLM will become affiliated with the Alaska Natural History Association. (WO-30)

ACTION ITEM (19): Develop in the Anchorage District, a natural resources multiple-use education center for the purpose of educating students and interpreting for recreation visitors BLM's multiple-use mission. Emphasize the importance of balanced resource management programs and the values of the resources found on the Public Lands. (WO-33)

ACTION ITEM (20): On a regional basis, prepare and implement a public outreach plan that will identify significant Public Land resource areas in public and private publications and brochures in order to encourage users to protect sensitive resources and discourage vandalism. (WO-34)

ACTION ITEM (21): Support APLIC Information Programs by identifying specialists responsible for keeping each districts information in APLIC current and appropriate (WO-35).

ACTION ITEM (22): Improve after-hours communications. Coordinate with Alaska State Troopers to report emergency information and resource protection information to the BLM. (WO-36)

ACTION ITEM (23): Improve after-hours information availability. Establish in Steese/White and Glennallen Districts, a recorded telephone message advising visitors of appropriate recreation information.

ACTION ITEM (24): Intensify contacts with the State governments to coordinate visitor information services of the BLM with State programs to complement the needs identified in each state. (WO-39)

ACTION ITEM (25): Increase public recognition and knowledge of BLM Recreation Management Program by: 1) participating in special events such as parades, boat and travel shows, conventions sponsored by Public Land user organizations, high school and college career days, and special government functions and; 2) developing displays and exhibits to be used in museums, visitor centers, libraries, schools, and suitable private business locations (banks, sporting goods stores, RV dealerships, etc.). Provide the human and financial resources necessary to exploit these opportunities. (WO-40)

ACTION ITEM (26): In addition to Alaska Public Lands Information Center, establish visitor information distribution centers at field offices which will have, at a minimum, information and brochures on Federal, State, and local recreation opportunities within that State. (WO-43)

CHALLENGE--Resource Protection and Monitoring

A. Goals

The goals of the Bureau's Resource Protection and Monitoring Effort are to:

1. Ensure that natural resources which are considered valuable in providing quality resource-dependent outdoor recreational experiences are maintained in an acceptable condition.
2. Protect resources by emphasizing interpretation, information/education services, and personal contact.
3. Assess recreation use levels, activities, and other visitor use data in order to meet current public demand for recreation, plan for future recreational use and changes in activities, and provide support for BLM funding and personnel requests.
4. Ensure the option of utilizing law enforcement personnel for resource protection, monitoring, and visitor services activities is fully considered.

B. State Issues

With BLM-Alaska responsible for the protection and management of ten percent of the Nation's Wild and Scenic River System and over 2,000,000 acres of National Recreation or Conservation Areas, we carry a major responsibility to ensure the intent of Congress is carried out in each of these eight Congressionally designated Areas. Both recreational and non-recreational uses, such as mining, subsistence use, traditional access routes and energy transportation systems place potentially detrimental demands on these areas. Without implementation of specific monitoring plans in each of these areas, unacceptable change will eventually occur, leading to public questioning of BLM's ability to manage special areas in the context of multiple use management. It is imperative that we have adequate professional staff to prepare strategies and monitor those values for which each area was designated by Congress. Beyond that, it is imperative that adequate emphasis be placed on the abatement or rehabilitation or mitigation of any situation which threatens the SRMAs and Congressionally designated areas.

C. Management Objectives

1. The BLM will provide proper recreation-resource management and protection of wilderness and wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, scenic and historic trails, conservation and scenic areas, recreation lands, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Special Recreation Management Areas and Extensive Recreation Management Areas through an appropriate on-the-ground presence of professional, well-trained personnel who are identifiable as BLM employees.
2. The BLM will manage recreation resource uses on the Public Lands where significant recreational, cultural, and natural values have been identified through the planning system.
3. The BLM will actively pursue the implementation of an on-the-ground management presence and a resource monitoring program that begins with the highest priority areas to assure that the basic natural, cultural, and scenic resources are adequately protected as directed in land use planning documents and legislative mandates.
4. The BLM will establish optimum carrying capacity levels, using a technique such as Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC), in all areas where visitor use has reached, or could reach in the foreseeable future, a level that could adversely impact significant resource values and/or the quality of visitor experiences.
5. The BLM will continually assess visitor use trends, new recreation technologies, and public attitudes in order to be aware of how use will/may affect resources. Any change in provision of recreation opportunities must go through the process of reevaluating the specific area goals.
6. The BLM will seek additional law enforcement capability as needed to increase the effectiveness of resource protection efforts.

D. Implementation Actions

ACTION ITEM (27): Assess Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Recreation Areas, National Conservation Areas and other priority areas with regard to needed increases in the level of on-the-ground management presence. Use seasonal employees, volunteers, modified work schedules, additional staff including recreation technicians and less-than-full-time personnel, and other means to increase the numbers of personnel on-the-ground (particularly during high-use periods). (W0-44)

ACTION ITEM (28): Provide expanded training opportunities in resource protection and monitoring for resource specialists, operations/maintenance staff, managers, clerk-receptionists, seasonals, and volunteers. In addition, provide training to non-BLM law enforcement personnel (contract law enforcement and other Federal agency LE personnel) regarding BLM's multiple-use mission. Emphasis should focus on providing information and education to the public as a part of their overall law enforcement duties while working on the Public Lands. (WO-46)

ACTION ITEM (29): Develop monitoring plan based on management objectives established in land use plans to alert managers of problems which might result in the loss of essential recreation opportunities or values related to congressionally designated areas. Incorporate monitoring into all Special Recreation Area Management Plans, River Management Plans, and plans for areas where carrying capacity or use limitations are necessary. (WO-47)

ACTION ITEM (30): Utilize methods identified in Draft Recreation Inventory Handbook to develop accurate visitor use statistics to update annual RMIS input. (WO-48)

ACTION ITEM (31): Develop MOU's with other Federal agencies, State and local government, and private entities to further expand the BLM's capability to monitor resource use. (WO-50)

ACTION ITEM (32): Complete ORV designation for SRMA's by 1992 and remainder of public lands by 1998.

ACTION ITEM (33): Utilize the technology of ARD/GIS to enhance capabilities of Recreation planning, VRM and facilities inventories and resource monitoring to ensure that information is readily updated and accessible for management purposes.

ACTION ITEM (34): Identify and prioritize in the budget process Resource Protection projects to correct or prevent resource degradation in SRMA. Work efforts will be directed to priority projects.

ACTION ITEM (35): Direct/disperse use for the purpose of Resource Protection after Analysis of SRMA's and adjacent ERMA's to determine if existing or future use will need to be accommodated and/or dispersed, by FY92.

ACTION ITEM (36): Improve validity of SRMA visitor use data reported in RMIS and permanent district records. Strive for Level 1 validity in Congressionally designated areas and a validity of Level 2 in remainder of SRMA's.

ACTION ITEM (37): Expand law enforcement capability, with emphasis on visitor services, to the level required for adequate resource protection on the Public Lands.

ACTION ITEM (38): Develop and implement a signing program for recreation related signs within the State of Alaska that will establish greater uniformity and public recognition of the Bureau as well as better visitor information to the public.

CHALLENGE--Land Ownership and Access Adjustment

A. Goals

The goals of the Bureau's Land Ownership and Access Adjustment Program are to:

1. Make Public Lands that offer outstanding outdoor recreation opportunities accessible to the general public.
2. Work with land owners to secure public access across private property. Stress cooperative agreements, easements, contracts, exchanges, and other non-purchase solutions to resolve access problems.
3. Maintain a sense of "partnership" with private land owners while representing the interests of the public.
4. Identify and acquire lands containing high public value.
5. Reposition land patterns to improve management and better serve the needs of the public.

B. State Issues

BLM-Alaska is still involved in the land conveyance of major land blocks to the state, regional native corporations, village native corporations, and individual native allottees. Over 20 million acres of "interim management" lands should be conveyed from BLM management within the next 5 years. Because of this major responsibility, land ownership and access adjustments have been ongoing for nearly 20 years. Easements have been identified in conjunction with conveyances to native corporations and negotiations are underway with the State in identifying state rights-of-way under the authority of Revised Statute 2477.

17(b) easement signs have been standardized and are to be a part of the new sign manual. They will be tied to the sign inventory for the State and any future transportation system implemented for Alaska. Signs will need approval by sign coordinator.

For obvious reasons, the Bureau has not concentrated on identifying land or right-of-way acquisition needs, realignment of boundaries, or adjustments which will benefit the management of Public Lands.

The Bureau will continue to carry out conveyance responsibilities over the next five years and until completed. Every reasonable opportunity to protect sensitive resources and provide access to state and federal lands will be taken. This will include providing access improvement for air access of both float and wheeled planes. The Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 100-395) may provide an opportunity for aquisition of properties with CSUs in Alaska.

As Alaska's land ownership boundaries and access routes become set after completion of conveyances to the State and native corporations, the BLM will be better able to reposition boundaries and access routes. This will likely occur increasingly in the latter half of next decade.

C. Management Objectives

1. The BLM will identify exchange opportunities to enhance management and meet public needs through a coordinated, cooperative public/private land ownership realignment program.
2. The BLM will actively manage easements which provide access to SRMA's.

D. Implementation Actions

ACTION ITEM (39): Assess opportunities to negotiate with State in selection process to reposition or consolidate the Public Land ownership patterns and develop strategies to facilitate a coordinated land ownership adjustment initiative. Strategies will be used in RMP's and/or to be opportunistic to non-Bureau proposals. (WO-51)

ACTION ITEM (40): In compliance with SPC 1625.1, determine comprehensive easement acquisition needs for all subactivities. As part of the process, inventory Public Lands to identify acquisition needs required to gain physical and/or legal access to priority recreation resources. (WO-52)

ACTION ITEM (41): Coordinate with other Interior agencies in developing criteria and setting priorities for acquisition of conveyed lands under authority of the Submerged Lands Act. Maintain district priority lists of potential L&WCF acquisitions.

ACTION ITEM (42): In conjunction with annual transportation plan development, assess existing State programs and develop alternative strategies/programs to easement purchase (e.g., cooperative management agreements, permit/lease terms and conditions, reciprocal rights-of-way, donations, third party acquisitions, trade-of-use agreements, etc.) to acquire legal access for existing roads trails and aircraft landing sites which support recreation use. Pursue opportunities for outside funding, i.e., DOT Road and Trail Funds, Federal Public Lands Highway Fund. (WO-53)

ACTION ITEM (43): Develop education materials (brochures, pamphlets, signs, PSA's, etc.) to inform the public and others about: 1) Bureau access acquisition and management efforts; 2) the need for public sensitivity and responsible use of access across private land; and 3) 17(b) easements locations, use and management responsibility. (WO-54)

ACTION ITEM (44): Actively pursue cooperative efforts with State government and private lands owners to facilitate land exchanges and other acquisition opportunities in accordance with decisions made in approved MFP/RMP's and activity plans. Priority should be given to opportunistic exchanges in nationally or regionally significant Special Recreation Management Areas. (W0-58)

ACTION ITEM (45): Management of 17(b) easement sites and trails leading to recreation areas will be prioritized as part of 17(b) for BLM management. The following guidelines apply:

17(b) easements cannot be transferred for management except to another Federal agency or to the State.

The type of use is specified in the easement.

Any greater or different use must be acquired from the land owner.

Development of the 17(b) easement can be granted to another entity/person.

The Forest Service numbering system will be implemented in Glennallen as a pilot project.

CHALLENGE--Partnerships and Volunteers

A. Goals

The goals of the Bureau's partnership effort are to consider cooperative approaches to the management of the Public Lands when:

1. Make more efficient use of Federal funds allocated to the Bureau for the management of outdoor recreation.
2. Improve service to the Public Land visitor.
3. Improve BLM's working relationship with State and local government, other Federal agencies, service groups and recreation organizations, volunteers and volunteer groups, and the private sector by encouraging local involvement in the management of outdoor recreation.
4. Such agreements enhance BLM's role as the provider of outdoor recreation and improve the delivery of recreation opportunities to the public.
5. Supplement existing funding and personnel in Recreation, Visitor Service, and Maintenance Programs through the use of uncompensated services.
6. Help the public gain a better understanding of the management of the Public Lands through full participation in the management process.
7. Develop long-lasting partnerships with the public which support BLM management of the Public Lands.
8. Assist the public in learning about volunteer opportunities on the Public Lands.
9. Help foster an outdoor ethic with the public through a greater understanding of how natural systems work and operate while assisting them in becoming a part of the management of those natural systems.

B. State Issues

BLM-Alaska has a long history of partnerships with State and federal agencies, local communities, groups and individuals. Out of necessity, partnerships of many types have been formed.

BLM-Alaska has relied on volunteer assistance, Intergovernmental Personal Act Assignments, details from other Bureau offices and federal agencies, and interagency efforts to accomplish common goals. During the Alaskan Oil Spill Crisis, the BLM was the primary partner in providing logistical support in the Department's Incident Command operations. BLM's response in this crisis was highly praised by State and federal agencies as well as in Congressional statements. This efficiency in partnership situations is based on the long history of cooperation in Alaska among agencies.

However, the future demands on the congressionally designated and other special recreation management areas will mean that partnerships will have to be relied upon to even a higher degree. Use of volunteers and the building of partnerships is not program in itself. Instead, BLM-Alaska views it as a means to provide better service to the public.

Challenge grant strategies in the recreation, cultural, and wildlife programs will be used increasingly in order to stretch appropriated funds in order to provide the public with better services, resource conditions and facilities.

C. Management Objectives

1. The BLM will maximize effective use of active partnerships with volunteers and volunteer groups, private landowners, user groups, individuals, State and local governments, and with other Federal land-managing agencies to enhance resource management and improve the quality of recreation opportunities and resource protection on the Public Lands.
2. The BLM will increase opportunities for public participation in the management of recreation resources and facilities in alignment with the "Take Pride in America" campaign and provide greater recognition and acknowledgement of individuals and groups contributing to Public Land management.
3. The BLM will encourage greater State and local government and private sector participation in the management of recreational activities on Public Lands and will assist those agencies and private individuals in providing recreation opportunities on non-Public Lands, where appropriate.
4. The BLM will develop a recreation concession policy to guide the development of recreation opportunities through concession partnerships.

D. Implementation Actions

ACTION ITEM (46): Develop comprehensive awareness effort on BLM partnership opportunities. The effort should be directed both internally to BLM personnel and externally to cooperators, volunteers, and the general public. (WO-59)

ACTION ITEM (47): Ensure that partnership opportunities for the management of outdoor recreation are considered during the development of alternatives in all planning activities including RMP's, Activity Plans, and Project Plans. (WO-62)

ACTION ITEM (48): Actively work with the State on the development of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan to ensure that: 1) recreation opportunities found on Public Lands are fully integrated into the planning process; and 2) BLM recreation opportunities and management programs complement the efforts of other recreation providers found within the State. (WO-65)

ACTION ITEM (49): Ensure that proper credit and recognition (signing, news releases, feature articles, movie credits) are given to BLM for participating in cooperative efforts and official actions including R&PP's, CMA's, MOU's, concession agreements, leases, permits, etc. (WO-66)

ACTION ITEM (50): State Directors will establish annual recruitment, project development, and training goals for their State Volunteer Program. (WO-71)

ACTION ITEM (51): Establish full-time volunteer coordinator positions at the SO level. This type of position could be incorporated with partnership development and challenge grant responsibilities. (WO-72)

ACTION ITEM (52): Develop internal information channels to disperse volunteer information on opportunities for campground hosts, availability of qualified volunteers by program area (wildlife, recreation, soils) and the location(s) of projects. (WO-73)

ACTION ITEM (53): Develop a list of available volunteer groups, including the types of projects they normally perform and their respective skills. Also identify BLM's obligations to obtain volunteer group services (travel, per diem, lodging). Provide the capability to link groups with available projects. (WO-74)

ACTION ITEM (54): Encourage BLM sponsorship of volunteer projects. Each SO and DO should develop field "Volunteer Project Directories" to supply information on what types of projects are available. Put volunteers projects in AWP when procurement and WM's are required to support the project. Actively encourage volunteers to develop and design potential projects. (WO-77)

ACTION ITEM (55): Volunteer and other similar projects must be consistent with RMP/Activity Plan and maintenance requirements and must be based on long-term commitments. Minimum standards for volunteer projects must be consistent with established standards and subject to quality control.

ACTION ITEM (56): Develop accurate "cost-benefit" information on the use of volunteers such as "friends" organizations, special area volunteers, and campground hosts assisting in the collection of recreation fees. (WO-79)

ACTION ITEM (57): Where feasible and cost effective, incorporate facility improvements such as trailer hook-ups, enlarged parking areas, shade structures, etc. into recreation site development plans in order to provide management with the option of utilizing volunteer campground hosts at the site. (WO-80)

ACTION ITEM (58): Assess Special Recreation Management Area Program with regard to increased level of on-the-ground management presence (particularly during high-use periods). Develop and recruit volunteer positions which would supplement existing personnel. (WO-81)

ACTION ITEM (59): In conjunction with Wildlife and Cultural Resources Program, develop list of challenge grant opportunities and attempt to match potential partners with projects.

CHALLENGE--Tourism Programs

A. Goals

The goals of the Bureau's Tourism effort are to:

1. Assist Public Land States and their local communities in creating a stable economic base.
2. Improve the effectiveness of public information/outreach efforts.
3. Participate in Interagency efforts to define "Desired Future condition of Alaska's Wildlands" and support research efforts to protect those sensitive resources upon which Alaska tourism is dependant.

B. State Issues

The State Division of Tourism has been investing millions of dollars in promotional material and advertisement drawing visitors to the mystic of ALASKA. Values found in the wildlands managed by State and federal agencies, including the BLM, are highlighted in commercials shown across the country at prime time. Alaska's mountains, wild rivers, wildlife, fishing and the cultural heritage of the State are featured in television and magazine spots.

As more people seek this UNLIMITED OUTDOOR ADVENTURE in Alaska, the very values which draw them here are at risk. Both the future of the wildland and cultural resources that represent the "Alaska experience" (to both residents and non-residents) are in jeopardy. At the recent Interagency Wildlands Workshop, held in Fairbanks, Alaska, a major concern was expressed that, with present knowledge, it is not always possible to evaluate the implications of issues that will confront resource managers, communities, and citizens in the future. The problem is compounded by the fragmented nature of land tenure in Alaska and uncoordinated research efforts in the past. Collectively, all concerned public and private must act together to build an information base and research strategy that will allow for decisions to meet the quickly changing social, political, and cultural environment in Alaska.

BLM is one of the key agency in fostering this partnership which will insure that the best possible knowledge is available for the managers of the 21st century so that they will be able to better manage the natural resources with an understanding of the social influences and effects.

BLM will increasingly work with Tourism entities at State and local levels. However, we will direct additional tourism activity to those areas which are suitable and capable of sustaining such use. BLM will not promote tourism for the pure sake of increasing visitor use. We will however promote tourism in those recreation management areas which will facilitate high quality recreational opportunities.

C. Management Objectives

1. The BLM will develop and maintain working relationships with regional, State, and local tourism agencies and the travel industry to complement the development and promotional programs that identify the role of outdoor recreation on Public Lands.
2. The BLM will support interagency research efforts which will provide information supporting the needs of resource managers, urban and bush communities, and the tourism industry.

D. Implementation Actions

ACTION ITEM (60): Develop a comprehensive list of events, attractions, and recreation opportunities occurring on Public Lands. Provide to State travel and tourism centers. (WO-67)

ACTION ITEM (61): Contribute feature articles to State and private travel and tourism publications. (WO-68)

ACTION ITEM (62): Actively work with State Tourism Commissions to: 1) support marketing and promotion programs to increase revenues to the State and local business community; 2) assist with the identification and recognition of significant resources available on Public Lands; 3) support the development of marketing strategy aimed at in-State residents to encourage them to travel and visit points of interest and recreation opportunities found on Public Lands; 4) continue to issue permits, leases, and other authorizations for uses and activities which will attract visitors to the State; and 5) promote the State through recreation and interpretive facilities in order to increase the number of domestic and international visitors. (WO-69)

ACTION ITEM (63): Participate with local convention authorities, chambers of commerce, and communities in tourism conferences, meetings, and celebrations. (WO-70)

ACTION ITEM (64): Cooperate with State, local, federal and private organizations and the PNW Research Station (Forest Service, Department of Agriculture) to begin a dialog at identification of integrated, cooperative studies which are needed for BLM management in Alaska. Begin in FY 1989.

ACTION ITEM (65): Include in budget request submissions, estimated funding for proposed integrated research.

CHALLENGE--Facilities

A. Goals

The goals of the Bureau's outdoor recreation facility program are to:

1. Promote the protection of outdoor recreation and other resources resulting from impacts associated with the use of Public Lands for recreation.
2. Provide recreation facilities needed for the visitor's use and enjoyment of the Public Lands.
3. Provide a healthy and safe place to recreate.
4. Foster public support for the continued management of the Public Lands according to the concept of multiple-use and sustained yield and portray a positive and professional image of the BLM.

B. State Issues

Beginning in 1987, the BLM began to upgrade facilities at priority sites in order to accommodate the increasing and changing recreation visitor. Campground improvement including facilities to accommodate disabled visitors, need to be continued in order to bring all BLM managed facilities up to an acceptable standard.

We will continue our program of maintaining recreation sites, information centers, roads and trails to an acceptable standard which promotes healthy and safe recreation experiences on the Public Lands. This will be attained through increased use of seasonal employees, new partnerships with the private sector, and increased assistance from the visitors. User fees will be collected where appropriate to help offset maintenance costs in those sites meeting Land and Water Conservation Fund criteria. Sites no longer meeting Bureau objectives will be closed, transferred, or managed cooperatively with other entities in order to place scarce allocated dollars where most needed.

Major rehabilitation or reconstruction of sites which no longer are adequate for contemporary travelers will continue at the rate of one campground per year until complete. Once sites are brought up to acceptable standards, maintenance costs are expected to decrease in most sites. Sourdough Campground is the highest priority for reconstruction. This key recreation site will accommodate visitors experiencing the Gulkana National Wild River as well as those touring Alaska by motorhome. Interpretative themes emphasizing multiple use management will take advantage of the proximity of a National Wild River, the Trans-Alaska pipeline, outstanding fishing opportunities and the cultural resources of the area.

In addition to the upgrading of existing facilities to an acceptable standard, we will attempt to provide facilities to the public in SRMA's where it has been determined in approved land use plans that recreational facilities are needed to protect the fragile resources, enhance the visitors experience and educate the visitor in the stewardship land ethic.

Priority new construction include the White Mountains National Recreation Area Gateway Access and Recreation Facility Development, and camping and information facilities along the Dalton Highway between the Yukon River and the Brooks Range. Each of these construction projects is aimed at segments of the population different than those served by adjacent Department of Interior agencies.

C. Management Objectives

1. The BLM will assess its need and ability to operate and maintain existing recreation sites and related facilities.
2. The BLM will assess the status and condition of existing recreation access roads and trails and develop a strategy for repair and maintenance commensurate with planning decisions and public use.
3. The BLM will assure that all future recreation-related facility investment will be in accordance with established BLM recreation construction and maintenance policies and land use planning decisions.
4. BLM will assess the status and condition of existing recreation sites to determine which should continue to be managed, which should be redesigned and reconstructed, or expanded, and which should be transferred, closed, or removed.

D. Implementation Actions

ACTION ITEM (66): Conduct a "zero-based" recreation maintenance program evaluation that revisits and expands on the FY 1986 survey to include an inventory of all existing facilities and a recreation site ranking/rating system. (WO-82)

ACTION ITEM (67): Conduct an evaluation of recreation roads and trails and develop cost data for repair, redevelopment, or reconstruction to meet BLM standards (when standards are established). (WO-86)

ACTION ITEM (68): Initiate an evaluation of all BLM recreation facilities to: 1) determine the cost of annual maintenance; 2) assess their condition in relation to established maintenance standards; 3) determine if they continue to meet recreation program objectives; 4) evaluate their potential for generating income and increasing receipts; and 5) determine the feasibility of adding amenities to meet L&WCF standards that allow fee collection. Facilities found to meet recreation management/resource protection objectives but fail to meet BLM maintenance and operation standards will be brought up into compliance by 1994 or they will be closed. (WO-91)

ACTION ITEM (69): Maintain all facilities to a minimal acceptable standard.

ACTION ITEM (70): Upgrade, in priority order, all facilities, to L&WCF standards.

ACTION ITEM (71): Expand facilities or construct new facilities where management plans identify the need for increased resource dependent recreation opportunity.

ACTION ITEM (72): Maintain at SO and DO for public/congressional review adequate records of recreation facilities and signs maintenance needs and condition classes.

CHALLENGE--Permits, Fees, and Concessions

A. Goals

The goals of the Bureau's permits, fees, and concessions effort are to:

1. Ensure that the public is provided a full range of outdoor recreation opportunities.
2. Provide a mechanism for that segment of the recreating public who uses selected facilities, areas, and services found on those Public Lands to contribute directly to the operation and maintenance of those same facilities, areas and services.
3. Assist in the management and protection of limited natural resources and outdoor recreation opportunities by controlling recreation use.
4. Encourage private sector involvement in providing recreation opportunities and services to the public. Also see VOLUNTEERS and PARTNERSHIPS above.
5. Protect public health and safety and reduce conflicts among recreation users and other users of the Public Lands.

B. State Issues

BLM-Alaska is responsible for issuing permits for outfitting and guiding operations on 93 million acres of Public Lands. The cost to process and conduct compliance checks on the SRP's is usually much greater than use fees collected. A reasonable approach to implementation of this program will be continued. This approach involves a steady building on compliance through developing a reasonable working relationship. Concessions have not been utilized to date, however, this program will be utilized in select areas, according to resource management plans.

C. Management Objectives

1. The BLM will continue to use the Special Recreation Permit Program to manage visitor use on the Public Lands to protect resource values, reduce use conflicts, and provide increased opportunities for safe and enjoyable recreation experiences.
2. The BLM will seek to recover the fair market value from commercial recreation permittees, concessionaires, and sponsors of events for use of the Public Lands.

3. The BLM will implement user fees at developed sites subject to criteria of the LWCF and consistent with fees being charged by other land management agencies and the private sector.
4. The BLM will continually analyze the Special Recreation Permit Program and collection of fees to strengthen the program and charge appropriate user fees.

D. Implementation Actions

ACTION ITEM (73): Develop regulations and manual guidance that will give BLM managers flexibility to waive permit requirements and fees for certain competitive events staged by nonprofit groups where:
1) the degree of risk to the public is low and the amount of revenue to the U.S. Government is less than the cost to process the permit;
or 2) a cooperative management agreement stipulates that another entity will assume BLM responsibility to regulate the event, but will name the U.S. Government as "additional insured."

ACTION ITEM (74): Issue SRPs for all appropriate activities on Public lands and related waters as means of controlling visitor use or for resource protection. For each permittee operating in SRMA's, conduct minimum of one compliance trip per year.

ACTION ITEM (75): Begin collection of L&WCF fees at appropriate campgrounds in FY 1991.

ACTION ITEM (76): Consider concessions to provide expanded recreational opportunities on public lands, especially where they will help stabilize local economies.



STAFFING REQUIREMENTS TO MEET RECREATION 2000 CHALLENGES IN ALASKA

NUMBER = Number of PFT/WAE staff required

* = Change of emphasis with existing personnel

1990-1994

ANCHORAGE DISTRICT	1.5	*	1.0	0.5		0.5			0.5	4.0
GLENNALLEN DISTRICT	1.5	*	0.5	1.0	*	*		*	0.5	3.5
ARCTIC DISTRICT	2.0	*	1.0	1.0		0.5		1.0	0.5	6.0
KOBUK DISTRICT	0.5	*		0.5					0.5	1.5
STEESE/WHITE DISTRICT	5.5	*	1.0	0.5	*	0.5	*	*	*	7.5
ALASKA STATE OFFICE										
■ PUBLIC AFFAIRS	0.5	0.5	1.0				*			2.0
■ LANDS & RENEWABLE	2.0	*	1.0		*		*			3.0
■ SUPPORT SERVICES	0.5		0.5					0.5		1.5
■ HUMAN RESOURCES						1.0				1.0
■ ENGINEERING								1.0		1.0
SUB-TOTAL	14.0	0.5	6.0	3.5	*	2.5	*	2.5	2.0	31.0

BUDGET/MARKETING	CURRENT STAFFING
VISITOR INFORMATION/INTERPRETATION	
RESOURCE PROTECTION/MONITORING	
LAND OWNERSHIP/ACCESS	
PARTNERSHIPS/VOLUNTEERS	
TOURISM	
FACILITIES	
PERMITS/FEEES/CONCESSIONS	
OPTIMUM STAFFING	



FUNDING TABLES

Eight funding tables are attached to this report.

Each line entry represents the funding level for the operation and management of Alaska's 20 recreation management areas. In addition, it accounts for the costs not associated with specific recreation management areas on an office by office basis. These management costs are listed with an RMA Code ending in "000." The non-RMA cost items include all costs normally charged to program elements 01-05.

Table 1 is the FY 1989 Actual expenditures. No State government funding or special appropriations were received in the Alaska for FY 1989. However, several major projects make the funding spread atypical from "custodial" funding levels as expressed in Table 2.

First, a major rehabilitation of Alaska's most remote campground near Nome is being completed (AK07003) in FY 1989. Second, a phase of the Tangle Lakes Campground project is under construction this summer. Though the project was initiated as a result of FY 1988 congressional add-on dollars, FY 1989 appropriations are being used for cultural resource clearances and contract administration.

In Table 2, custodial level funding is represented. At this funding level, basic management and operations of areas and facilities could continue, but implementation and preparation of area management plans would not proceed.

In Tables 3-1990 through 3-1994, yearly funding levels are expressed which are needed to meet challenges related directly to management objectives of recreation management area and those challenges related to marketing, partnerships, tourism, and information related to the Bureau's multiple use management mission in Alaska.

In Table 3-2000, the cumulative funding level for the six year period for FY 1995 through FY 2000 is estimated. This funding estimate is based on successful implementation of goals and objectives during the first half of the 1990's decade.

The tables are also available on LOTUS 1-2-3 at the Alaska State Office (AK933) and the Washington Office (W0341).

TABLE 1
EXISTING FUNDING LEVELS - RECURRING COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1989
STATE: ALASKA

PAGE: 1-1

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				GRAND TOTAL
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLOG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR-TATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	
White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area	AK08001	\$45	\$0	\$42	\$37	\$79	\$124
Beaver Creek National Wild River	AK08001	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$5	\$20
Gulkana National Wild River	AK05001	\$40	\$0	\$16	\$10	\$26	\$66
Fortymile Nat'l Wild & Scenic River	AK08002	\$55	\$5	\$39	\$11	\$55	\$110
Delta National Wild River	AK05002	\$65	\$0	\$42	\$6	\$48	\$113
Fort Egbert Historic Site	AK08003	\$20	\$13	\$7	\$20	\$40	\$60
Iditarod National Historic Trail	AK04001	\$21	\$0	\$17	\$0	\$17	\$38
Steese National Conservation Area	AK08004	\$16	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$10	\$26
Birch Creek National Wild River	AK08004	\$5	\$0	\$5	\$0	\$5	\$10
Unalakleet National Wild River	AK04002	\$5	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$6	\$11
Squirrel River	AK07001	\$18	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18
Denali/Clearwater	AK05003	\$11	\$0	\$10	\$10	\$20	\$31
Campbell Tract	AK04003	\$17	\$0	\$10	\$14	\$24	\$41
Dalton Highway	AK06001	\$5	\$0	\$10	\$4	\$14	\$19
Richardson/Tiekel	AK05004	\$1	\$0	\$4	\$14	\$18	\$19
Glennallen Extensive	AK05005	\$1	\$0	\$6	\$4	\$10	\$11
Central Arctic Management Area	AK06002	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2
Kigluaik Mountains	AK07003	\$15	\$0	\$35	\$0	\$35	\$50
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	AK06003	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anchorage Extensive	AK04004	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12
Kobuk Extensive	AK07002	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$370	\$18	\$259	\$135	\$412	\$782

TABLE 1
EXISTING FUNDING LEVELS - RECURRING COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1989
STATE: ALASKA

PAGE: 1-2

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				GRAND TOTAL
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL	
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
Yukon Extensive	AK08005	\$5	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$7	\$12
Anchorage Management	AK04000	\$5	\$0	\$2	\$1	\$3	\$8
Glennallen Management	AK05000	\$10	\$0	\$5	\$3	\$8	\$18
Arctic Management	AK06000	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5
Kobuk Management	AK07000	\$5	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$10	\$15
Stoese/White Mountain Management	AK08000	\$45	\$0	\$10	\$3	\$13	\$58
Alaska State Office Management	AK00000	\$84	\$5	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$104
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$159	\$5	\$39	\$17	\$61	\$220
STATE GRAND TOTALS		\$529	\$23	\$298	\$152	\$473	\$1,002

TABLE 2
CUSTODIAL FUNDING LEVELS - RECURRING COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1989
STATE: ALASKA

PAGE: 2-1

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				GRAND TOTAL
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLOG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL	
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area	AK08001	\$40	0	40	20	\$60	\$100
Beaver Creek National Wild River	AK08001	10	0	5	5	\$10	\$20
Gulkana National Wild River	AK05001	40	0	25	15	\$40	\$80
Fortymile Nat'l Wild & Scenic River	AK08002	60	5	30	10	\$45	\$105
Delta National Wild River	AK05002	25	0	20	10	\$30	\$55
Fort Egbert Historic Site	AK08003	20	20	15	5	\$40	\$60
Iditarod National Historic Trail	AK04001	30	0	12	18	\$30	\$60
Steese National Conservation Area	AK08004	20	0	10	10	\$20	\$40
Birch Creek National Wild River	AK08004	15	0	5	5	\$10	\$25
Unalakleet National Wild River	AK04002	10	0	5	0	\$5	\$15
Squirrel River	AK07001	15	0	0	0	\$0	\$15
Denali/Clearwater	AK05003	15	5	10	5	\$20	\$35
Campbell Tract	AK04003	10	5	5	8	\$18	\$28
Dalton Highway	AK06001	20	5	5	5	\$15	\$35
Richardson/Tiekel	AK05004	5	0	5	5	\$10	\$15
Glennallen Extensive	AK05005	10	0	2	3	\$5	\$15
Central Arctic Management Area	AK06002	5	0	0	0	\$0	\$5
Kigluaik Mountains	AK07003	3	0	5	3	\$8	\$11
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	AK06003	5	0	0	0	\$0	\$5
Anchorage Extensive	AK04004	15	0	0	0	\$0	\$15
Kobuk Extensive	AK07002	15	0	0	0	\$0	\$15
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$388	\$40	\$199	\$127	\$366	\$754

TABLE 2
CUSTODIAL FUNDING LEVELS - RECURRING COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1989
STATE: ALASKA

PAGE: 2-2

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				GRAND TOTAL
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLOG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL	
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
Yukon Extensive	AK08005	\$5	0	0	6	\$6	\$11
Anchorage Management	AK04000	10	0	0	3	\$3	\$13
Glennallen Management	AK05000	15	0	0	5	\$5	\$20
Arctic Management	AK06000	10	0	0	0	\$0	\$10
Kobuk Management	AK07000	10	0	0	0	\$0	\$10
Steese/White Mountain Management	AK08000	45	5	10	5	\$20	\$65
Alaska State Office Management	AK00000	90	5	10	5	\$20	\$110
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$185	\$10	\$20	\$24	\$54	\$239
STATE GRAND TOTALS		\$573	\$50	\$219	\$151	\$420	\$993

TABLE 3 - 1990
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA

1990
PAGE 3-1

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				TOTAL RECURR- ING COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	L&WCF ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS	
\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	
White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area	AK08001	\$52	0	50	35	\$85	\$137			\$800	\$800			230	\$1,030	\$1,167
Jeaver Creek National Wild River	AK08001	18	0	10	5	\$15	\$39				\$0				\$0	\$39
Sulphur National Wild River	AK05001	50	0	35	15	\$50	\$100				\$0				\$0	\$100
Fortymile Nat'l Wild & Scenic River	AK08002	52	10	40	10	\$60	\$112				\$0				\$0	\$112
Delta National Wild River	AK05002	40	0	25	10	\$35	\$75				\$0				\$0	\$75
Fort Egbert Historic Site	AK08003	28	40	20	10	\$70	\$98				\$0			50	\$50	\$148
Chitina National Historic Trail	AK04001	40	0	15	25	\$40	\$80				\$0				\$0	\$80
Teese National Conservation Area	AK08004	35	0	15	20	\$35	\$70				\$0				\$0	\$70
Hirsch Creek National Wild River	AK08004	15	0	10	5	\$15	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30
Inakleet National Wild River	AK04002	15	0	10	0	\$10	\$25				\$0				\$0	\$25
Squirrel River	AK07001	30	0	0	0	\$0	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30
Jonah/Clearwater	AK05003	25	0	20	10	\$30	\$55				\$0				\$0	\$55
Campbell Tract	AK04003	10	0	15	10	\$25	\$35		75		\$75				\$75	\$110
Malton Highway	AK06001	40	10	15	10	\$35	\$75				\$0				\$0	\$75
Richardson/Tiekol	AK05004	8	0	5	5	\$10	\$18				\$0				\$0	\$18
Lenallen Extensive	AK05005	20	0	5	10	\$15	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35
Central Arctic Management Area	AK06002	5	0	0	0	\$0	\$5				\$0				\$0	\$5
Sigluik Mountains	AK07003	10	0	8	0	\$8	\$18				\$0				\$0	\$18
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	AK06003	5	0	0	0	\$0	\$5				\$0				\$0	\$5
Chukchee Extensive	AK04004	25	0	0	0	\$0	\$25				\$0				\$0	\$25
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$523	\$60	\$298	\$180	\$538	\$1,061	\$0	\$75	\$800	\$875	\$0	\$0	\$280	\$1,155	\$2,216

TABLE 3 - 1990
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
FY 1990

FY 1990
PAGE 3-2

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLOG MAINT	MAINTENANCE			TOTAL RECURR- ING COSTS \$ (000s)	BLOG CONST \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONST \$ (000s)	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST \$ (000s)	SUB- TOTAL CONST \$ (000s)	NEW FACILITIES MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	L&WCF ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	TOTAL DEV COSTS \$ (000s)	
Kobuk Extensive	AK07002	\$20	0	0	0	\$0	\$20				\$0				\$0	\$20
Yukon Extensive	AK08005	10	0	0	0	\$0	\$10				\$0				\$0	\$10
Anchorage Management	AK04000	18	0	5	5	\$10	\$28				\$0				\$0	\$28
Glennallen Management	AK05000	20	0	15	5	\$20	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40
Arctic Management	AK06000	15	0	10	5	\$15	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30
Kobuk Management	AK07000	15	0	3	0	\$3	\$18				\$0				\$0	\$18
Steese/White Mountain Management	AK08000	50	5	15	5	\$25	\$75				\$0				\$0	\$75
Alaska State Office Management	AK00000	88	5	22	10	\$37	\$125				\$0				\$0	\$125
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$236	\$10	\$70	\$30	\$110	\$346	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$346
STATE GRAND TOTALS		\$759	\$70	\$368	\$210	\$648	\$1,407	\$0	\$75	\$800	\$875	\$0	\$0	\$280	\$1,155	\$2,562

TABLE 3 - 1991
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
FY 1991

1991
PAGE 3-1

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS									GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		MANAGEMENT		MAINTENANCE			TOTAL RECURRING COSTS \$ (000s)	BLOG CONST \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONST \$ (000s)	TRANSPOR-TATION CONST \$ (000s)	SUB-TOTAL CONST \$ (000s)	NEW FACILITIES MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	IL&WCF ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	TOTAL DEV COSTS \$ (000s)		
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR-TATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL											
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)											
White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area	AK08001	\$60	0	50	50	\$100	\$160		40	\$800	\$840	30		180	\$1,050	\$1,210	
Beaver Creek National Wild River	AK08001	30	0	15	5	\$20	\$50				\$0				\$0	\$50	
Gulkana National Wild River	AK05001	60	0	40	10	\$50	\$110		500		\$500	12			\$512	\$622	
Fortymile Nat'l Wild & Scenic River	AK08002	50	15	40	15	\$70	\$120		175		\$175				\$175	\$295	
Delta National Wild River	AK05002	35	0	25	10	\$35	\$70				\$0	30			\$30	\$100	
Fort Egbert Historic Site	AK08003	40	25	25	10	\$60	\$100	385	100		\$485				\$485	\$585	
Iditarod National Historic Trail	AK04001	40	0	20	25	\$45	\$85				\$0				\$0	\$85	
Steeze National Conservation Area	AK08004	40	0	20	20	\$40	\$80				\$0				\$0	\$80	
Birch Creek National Wild River	AK08004	25	0	10	5	\$15	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40	
Unalakleet National Wild River	AK04002	30	0	10	0	\$10	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40	
Squirrel River	AK07001	30	0	10	0	\$10	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40	
Denali/Clearwater	AK05003	50	0	20	15	\$35	\$85				\$0				\$0	\$85	
Campbell Tract	AK04003	25	5	10	10	\$25	\$50				\$0				\$0	\$50	
Dalton Highway	AK06001	60	10	15	15	\$40	\$100	180	70		\$250	25			\$275	\$375	
Richardson/Tiekel	AK05004	25	0	10	10	\$20	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45	
Glennallen Extensive	AK05005	25	0	20	10	\$30	\$55				\$0				\$0	\$55	
Central Arctic Management Area	AK06002	15	0	5	0	\$5	\$20				\$0				\$0	\$20	
Kigluak Mountains	AK07003	15	0	15	5	\$20	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35	
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	AK06003	15	0	10	0	\$10	\$25				\$0				\$0	\$25	
Anchorage Extensive	AK04004	30	0	0	5	\$5	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35	
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$700	\$55	\$370	\$220	\$645	\$1,345	\$565	\$885	\$800	\$2,250	\$97	\$0	\$180	\$2,527	\$3,872	

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
FY 1991

1991
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RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				TOTAL RECURRING COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	L&WCF ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS	
			BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL										
IKobuk Extensive	IAK07002	\$25	5	5	5	\$15	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40
IYukon Extensive	IAK08005	15	10	5	0	\$15	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30
IAnchorage Management	IAK04000	25	0	10	5	\$15	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40
IGlennallen Management	IAK05000	35	0	15	5	\$20	\$55				\$0				\$0	\$55
IArctic Management	IAK06000	25	0	10	0	\$10	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35
IKobuk Management	IAK07000	25	0	5	0	\$5	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30
ISteeze/White Mountain Management	IAK08000	60	5	20	5	\$30	\$90				\$0				\$0	\$90
IAlaska State Office Management	IAK00000	90	5	22	10	\$37	\$127				\$0				\$0	\$127
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$300	\$25	\$92	\$30	\$147	\$447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$447
STATE GRAND TOTALS		\$1,000	\$80	\$462	\$250	\$792	\$1,792	\$565	\$885	\$800	\$2,250	\$97	\$0	\$180	\$2,527	\$4,319

TABLE 3 - 1992
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
FY 1992

1992
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RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		MANAGEMENT		MAINTENANCE			TOTAL RECURRING COSTS \$ (000s)	BLDG CONST \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONST \$ (000s)	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST \$ (000s)	SUB- TOTAL CONST \$ (000s)	NEW FACILITIES MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	IL&WCF ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	TOTAL DEV COSTS \$ (000s)	
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL										
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)										
White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area	IAK08001	\$65	0	45	40	\$85	\$150		400	\$400	\$800	50			\$850	\$1,000
Beaver Creek National Wild River	IAK08001	30	0	15	5	\$20	\$50				\$0				\$0	\$50
Gulkana National Wild River	IAK05001	70	0	25	20	\$45	\$115			237	\$237	14			\$251	\$366
Fortymile Nat'l Wild & Scenic River	IAK08002	65	10	35	15	\$60	\$125				\$0	25		90	\$115	\$240
Delta National Wild River	IAK05002	30	0	20	10	\$30	\$60				\$0				\$0	\$60
Fort Egbert Historic Site	IAK08003	50	30	25	10	\$65	\$115		100	100	\$200	25			\$225	\$340
Iditarod National Historic Trail	IAK04001	50	0	15	30	\$45	\$95				\$0				\$0	\$95
Steeze National Conservation Area	IAK08004	40	0	20	25	\$45	\$85				\$0				\$0	\$85
Birch Creek National Wild River	IAK08004	30	0	10	10	\$20	\$50				\$0				\$0	\$50
Unalakleet National Wild River	IAK04002	35	0	10	0	\$10	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45
Squirrel River	IAK07001	35	0	10	0	\$10	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45
Denali/Clearwater	IAK05003	55	0	20	10	\$30	\$85				\$0				\$0	\$85
Campbell Tract	IAK04003	25	0	10	10	\$20	\$45				\$0	10			\$10	\$55
Dalton Highway	IAK06001	60	0	15	20	\$35	\$95		100		\$100	25			\$125	\$220
Richardson/Tiekel	IAK05004	25	0	20	10	\$30	\$55				\$0				\$0	\$55
Glennallen Extensive	IAK05005	30	0	20	15	\$35	\$65				\$0				\$0	\$65
Central Arctic Management Area	IAK06002	20	0	5	0	\$5	\$25				\$0				\$0	\$25
Kigluaik Mountains	IAK07003	35	0	10	0	\$10	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	IAK06003	20	0	5	0	\$5	\$25				\$0				\$0	\$25
Anchorage Extensive	IAK04004	30	0	0	5	\$5	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$800	\$40	\$335	\$235	\$610	\$1,410	\$0	\$600	\$737	\$1,337	\$149	\$0	\$90	\$1,576	\$2,986

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
FY 1992

1992
PAGE 3-2

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				TOTAL RECURR- ING COSTS \$ (000s)	BLDG CONST \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONST \$ (000s)	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST \$ (000s)	SUB- TOTAL CONST \$ (000s)	NEW FACILITIES MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	L&WCF ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	TOTAL DEV COSTS \$ (000s)	
\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	
Kobuk Extensive	IAK07002	\$25	10	5	5	\$20	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45
Yukon Extensive	IAK08005	15	10	5	0	\$15	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30
Anchorage Management	IAK04000	30	0	5	5	\$10	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40
Glennallen Management	IAK05000	45	0	15	5	\$20	\$65				\$0				\$0	\$65
Arctic Management	IAK06000	35	0	10	0	\$10	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45
Kobuk Management	IAK07000	35	0	10	5	\$15	\$50				\$0				\$0	\$50
Steeze/White Mountain Management	IAK08000	60	5	15	5	\$25	\$85				\$0				\$0	\$85
Alaska State Office Management	IAK00000	100	15	15	10	\$40	\$140				\$0				\$0	\$140
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$345	\$40	\$80	\$35	\$155	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500
STATE GRAND TOTALS		\$1,145	\$80	\$415	\$270	\$765	\$1,910	\$0	\$600	\$737	\$1,337	\$149	\$0	\$90	\$1,576	\$3,486

TABLE 3 - 1993
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
FY 1993

1993
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RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS									GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				TOTAL RECURRING COSTS	BLOG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR-TATION CONST	SUB-TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	L&WCF ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS		
			BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR-TATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL											
																\$ (000s)	
White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area	IAK08001	\$60	0	25	30	\$55	\$115				\$0	40			\$40	\$155	
Beaver Creek National Wild River	IAK08001	25	0	10	5	\$15	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40	
Gulkana National Wild River	IAK05001	55	0	25	5	\$30	\$85		130		\$130	30			\$160	\$245	
Fortymile Nat'l Wild & Scenic River	IAK08002	55	20	35	5	\$60	\$115				\$0				\$0	\$115	
Delta National Wild River	IAK05002	30	0	25	5	\$30	\$60		300		\$300	5			\$305	\$365	
Fort Egbert Historic Site	IAK08003	45	30	20	10	\$60	\$105				\$0	20			\$20	\$125	
Iditarod National Historic Trail	IAK04001	45	0	15	25	\$40	\$85				\$0				\$0	\$85	
Steeze National Conservation Area	IAK08004	30	0	20	25	\$45	\$75				\$0				\$0	\$75	
Birch Creek National Wild River	IAK08004	25	0	10	5	\$15	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40	
Unalakleet National Wild River	IAK04002	25	0	10	0	\$10	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35	
Squirrel River	IAK07001	25	0	10	0	\$10	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35	
Denali/Clearwater	IAK05003	50	0	25	15	\$40	\$90		200		\$200	30			\$230	\$320	
Campbell Tract	IAK04003	25	5	5	5	\$15	\$40		200		\$200				\$200	\$240	
Dalton Highway	IAK06001	70	10	30	10	\$50	\$120				\$0	10			\$10	\$130	
Richardson/Tiekel	IAK05004	25	0	15	10	\$25	\$50				\$0	30			\$30	\$80	
Glennallen Extensive	IAK05005	25	0	15	5	\$20	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45	
Central Arctic Management Area	IAK06002	20	0	10	0	\$10	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30	
Kigluaik Mountains	IAK07003	30	0	10	5	\$15	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45	
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	IAK06003	20	0	5	0	\$5	\$25				\$0				\$0	\$25	
Anchorage Extensive	IAK04004	30	0	0	5	\$5	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35	
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$715	\$65	\$320	\$170	\$555	\$1,270	\$0	\$830	\$0	\$830	\$165	\$0	\$0	\$995	\$2,265	

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA

1993
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RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		MANAGEMENT		MAINTENANCE			TOTAL RECURR- ING COSTS \$ (000s)	BLOG CONST \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONST \$ (000s)	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST \$ (000s)	SUB- TOTAL CONST \$ (000s)	NEW FACILITIES MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	L&WCF ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	TOTAL DEV COSTS \$ (000s)	
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL										
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)										
Kobuk Extensive	AK07002	\$25	5	5	5	\$15	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40
Yukon Extensive	AK08005	15	10	5	0	\$15	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30
Anchorage Management	AK04000	35	0	5	5	\$10	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45
Glennallen Management	AK05000	45	0	10	5	\$15	\$60				\$0				\$0	\$60
Arctic Management	AK06000	30	0	5	0	\$5	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35
Kobuk Management	AK07000	30	0	5	0	\$5	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35
Steese/White Mountain Management	AK08000	70	5	10	5	\$20	\$90				\$0				\$0	\$90
Alaska State Office Management	AK00000	120	5	15	10	\$30	\$150				\$0				\$0	\$150
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$370	\$25	\$60	\$30	\$115	\$485	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$485
STATE GRAND TOTALS		\$1,085	\$90	\$380	\$200	\$670	\$1,755	\$0	\$830	\$0	\$830	\$165	\$0	\$0	\$995	\$2,750

TABLE 3 - 1994
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
FY 1994

1994
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RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS									GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				TOTAL RECURRING COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	NEW IFACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	IL&WCF ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS		
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	
White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area	IAK08001	\$65	0	25	30	\$55	\$120				\$0	50			\$50	\$170	
Beaver Creek National Wild River	IAK08001	30	0	10	5	\$15	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45	
Gulkana National Wild River	IAK05001	65	0	25	5	\$30	\$95		150		\$150	35			\$185	\$280	
Fortymile Nat'l Wild & Scenic River	IAK08002	65	20	35	5	\$60	\$125		200		\$200	25			\$225	\$350	
Delta National Wild River	IAK05002	30	0	25	5	\$30	\$60				\$0				\$0	\$60	
Fort Egbert Historic Site	IAK08003	50	30	20	10	\$60	\$110				\$0	25			\$25	\$135	
Iditarod National Historic Trail	IAK04001	50	0	15	25	\$40	\$90				\$0				\$0	\$90	
Steeze National Conservation Area	IAK08004	45	0	20	25	\$45	\$90		80	120	\$200				\$200	\$290	
Birch Creek National Wild River	IAK08004	30	0	10	5	\$15	\$45				\$0				\$0	\$45	
Unalakleet National Wild River	IAK04002	30	0	10	0	\$10	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40	
Squirrel River	IAK07001	30	0	10	0	\$10	\$40				\$0				\$0	\$40	
Denali/Clearwater	IAK05003	60	0	25	15	\$40	\$100		120		\$120	25			\$145	\$245	
Campbell Tract	IAK04003	25	5	10	5	\$20	\$45				\$0	10			\$10	\$55	
Dalton Highway	IAK06001	70	10	30	10	\$50	\$120		250		\$250	50			\$300	\$420	
Richardson/Tiekel	IAK05004	25	0	15	10	\$25	\$50				\$0				\$0	\$50	
Glennallen Extensive	IAK05005	30	0	15	5	\$20	\$50				\$0				\$0	\$50	
Central Arctic Management Area	IAK06002	20	0	10	0	\$10	\$30				\$0				\$0	\$30	
Kigluaik Mountains	IAK07003	35	0	10	5	\$15	\$50				\$0				\$0	\$50	
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	IAK06003	20	0	5	0	\$5	\$25				\$0				\$0	\$25	
Anchorage Extensive	IAK04004	30	0	0	5	\$5	\$35				\$0				\$0	\$35	
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$805	\$65	\$325	\$170	\$560	\$1,365	\$0	\$800	\$120	\$920	\$220	\$0	\$0	\$1,140	\$2,505	

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA

1994
PAGE 3-2

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS	
		MANAGEMENT		MAINTENANCE			TOTAL RECURRING COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	NEW IFACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	IL&WCF ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS		
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL											
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)											\$ (000s)
Kobuk Extensive	IAK07002	\$25	5	5	5	\$15	\$40					\$0				\$0	\$40
Yukon Extensive	IAK08005	15	10	5	0	\$15	\$30					\$0				\$0	\$30
Anchorage Management	IAK04000	40	0	5	5	\$10	\$50					\$0				\$0	\$50
Glennallen Management	IAK05000	50	0	10	5	\$15	\$65					\$0				\$0	\$65
Arctic Management	IAK06000	35	0	5	0	\$5	\$40					\$0				\$0	\$40
Kobuk Management	IAK07000	35	0	5	0	\$5	\$40					\$0				\$0	\$40
Steeese/White Mountain Management	IAK08000	70	5	10	5	\$20	\$90					\$0				\$0	\$90
Alaska State Office Management	IAK00000	125	5	15	15	\$35	\$160					\$0				\$0	\$160
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0					\$0				\$0	\$0
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$395	\$25	\$60	\$35	\$120	\$515	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$515
STATE GRAND TOTALS		\$1,200	\$90	\$385	\$205	\$680	\$1,880	\$0	\$800	\$120	\$920	\$220	\$0	\$0	\$1,140	\$3,020	

TABLE 3 - 2000
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
1995 - 2000

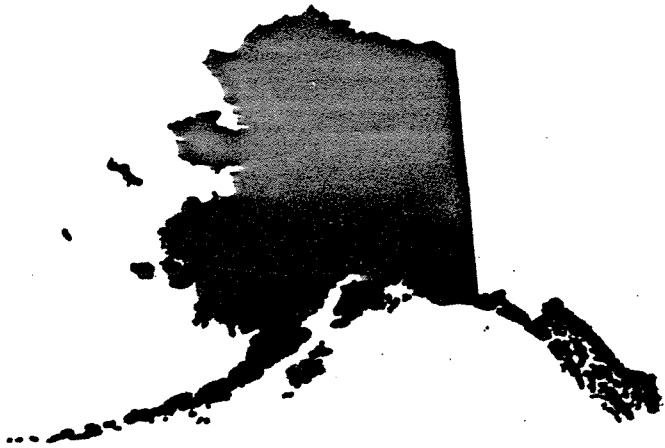
1995 - 2000
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RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS							DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				TOTAL RECURR- ING COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	L&WCF ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS	
		MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL										
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)										
White Mountain Nat'l Rec. Area	AK08001	\$400	0	150	170	\$320	\$720				\$0	300			\$300	\$1,020
Beaver Creek National Wild River	AK08001	180	0	50	25	\$75	\$255				\$0				\$0	\$255
Gulkana National Wild River	AK05001	400	0	150	30	\$180	\$580				\$0	200	30		\$230	\$810
Fortymile Nat'l Wild & Scenic River	AK08002	380	100	200	35	\$335	\$715				\$0	120		150	\$270	\$985
Delta National Wild River	AK05002	200	0	150	25	\$175	\$375				\$0	100		30	\$130	\$505
Fort Egbert Historic Site	AK08003	300	250	120	60	\$430	\$730				\$0	120		200	\$320	\$1,050
Iditarod National Historic Trail	AK04001	250	0	100	200	\$300	\$550				\$0		500		\$500	\$1,050
Steese National Conservation Area	AK08004	250	0	120	150	\$270	\$520		100	200	\$300	100		100	\$500	\$1,020
Birch Creek National Wild River	AK08004	125	0	50	30	\$80	\$205				\$0			50	\$50	\$255
Unalakleet National Wild River	AK04002	200	0	70	10	\$80	\$280				\$0			50	\$50	\$330
Squirrel River	AK07001	200	0	50	0	\$50	\$250				\$0				\$0	\$250
Denali/Clearwater	AK05003	350	0	180	100	\$280	\$630				\$0	200			\$200	\$830
Campbell Tract	AK04003	150	30	150	100	\$280	\$430				\$0	200			\$200	\$630
Dalton Highway	AK06001	400	100	200	60	\$360	\$760	100	500	250	\$850	240			\$1,090	\$1,850
Richardson/Tiekel	AK05004	120	0	50	50	\$100	\$220				\$0		25		\$25	\$245
Glennallen Extensive	AK05005	150	0	100	30	\$130	\$280				\$0				\$0	\$280
Central Arctic Management Area	AK06002	100	0	60	0	\$60	\$160				\$0				\$0	\$160
Kigluaik Mountains	AK07003	200	0	70	20	\$90	\$290				\$0				\$0	\$290
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	AK06003	80	0	25	0	\$25	\$105				\$0				\$0	\$105
Anchorage Extensive	AK04004	180	0	20	20	\$40	\$220				\$0				\$0	\$220
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$4,615	\$480	\$2,065	\$1,115	\$3,660	\$8,275	\$100	\$600	\$450	\$1,150	\$1,580	\$555	\$580	\$3,865	\$12,140

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: ALASKA
1995 - 2000

1995 - 2000
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS							DEVELOPMENT COSTS								GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE				TOTAL RECURRING COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	L&WCF ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS	
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL										
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)										
Kobuk Extensive	AK07002	\$150	25	20	20	\$65	\$215				\$0				\$0	\$215
Yukon Extensive	AK08005	50	25	25	20	\$70	\$120				\$0				\$0	\$120
Anchorage Management	AK04000	220	0	25	25	\$50	\$270				\$0				\$0	\$270
Glennallen Management	AK05000	300	15	50	50	\$115	\$415				\$0				\$0	\$415
Arctic Management	AK06000	220	25	25	25	\$75	\$295				\$0				\$0	\$295
Kobuk Management	AK07000	200	15	25	15	\$55	\$255				\$0				\$0	\$255
Steeze/White Mountain Management	AK08000	380	30	50	30	\$110	\$490				\$0				\$0	\$490
Alaska State Office Management	AK00000	700	25	100	100	\$225	\$925				\$0				\$0	\$925
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
						\$0	\$0				\$0				\$0	\$0
STATE SUBTOTALS		\$2,220	\$160	\$320	\$285	\$765	\$2,985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,985
STATE GRAND TOTALS		\$6,835	\$640	\$2,385	\$1,400	\$4,425	\$11,260	\$100	\$600	\$450	\$1,150	\$1,580	\$555	\$580	\$3,865	\$15,125



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